

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79, 2 p.m. 82.
Humidity 97

August 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81, 2 p.m. 78.
Humidity 87

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.90

2863 庚拾月六年寅甲

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

大拜禮 號一月人英曆舊

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

THE WAR.

MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY.

British Bank Rate Now 8 Per Cent.

PATRIOTIC OFFERS FROM NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 31.

The Emperor's sailing to the United States has been cancelled owing to the situation in Europe.

Later.

The Stock Exchange is closed until further notice.

Later.

There are crowds at the Bank of England changing notes for gold.

The Bank of Germany's rate of discount is now five per cent.

Germany and Belgium have issued orders forbidding export of all foodstuffs and materials which would be useful in the event of war.

Reuter learns that conversations have been resumed between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

German Proclamation.

London, Received August 1.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says the Kaiser has proclaimed martial law.

The Bank Rate.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 8 per cent.

Holland Mobilising.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that Queen Wilhelmina has ordered an urgent general mobilisation.

The Loyal Colonies.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington, New Zealand, states that in Parliament the Premier announced that, if the occasion arose, New Zealand would offer an Expeditionary Force to the Imperial Government.

The Premier announced that Canada had also offered assistance, and exclaimed: "Well done, Canada!"

The Leader of the Opposition heartily concurred in the Premier's suggestion, and all the members present rose from their seats and joined in singing the National Anthem.

Bank Act.

It is expected that the Bank Act will be suspended.

Russia and Germany.

Before the adjournment of the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said he had just heard through Germany that Russia had proclaimed a general mobilisation of the Army and the Fleet, in consequence whereof martial law had been proclaimed in Germany and mobilisation would follow if Russian mobilisation was general and proceeded with.

Russia Takes the Aggressive.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin reports that an official statement has been published to the effect that the Russian have destroyed a railway bridge in Austria between Sazakowa and Granitz.

German Activity at Tsingtau.

(Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph—Reuter.)

Peking, Received July 31.

Reports from Tsingtau, received here on July 27, say that three German cruisers there have been docked and are being repaired.

China and the Crisis.

The Chinese Government, realizing that in addition to destroying the possibility of a loan, the European embargo opens fresh dangers, China has decided to communicate with the Diplomatic Corps with a view to preventing the possibility of conflicts on Chinese territory and also defining China's position as a strictly neutral Power. Tsingtau apparently affords grounds for concern in the event of a general conflict, and evidently holding this in view, the members of the Triple Alliance are concentrating ships and men there.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

An American Appreciation.

The following appreciation of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is from the *New York Evening Post*:

It was a long and pathetic twilight of great powers upon which the night has just fallen in the death of Joseph Chamberlain. His almost complete disablement, physically, during the past five or six years, and the consequent relaxing of his mental grasp, with rarer and rarer coming to public notice, were rapidly making the man, even while alive, a tradition. If the dead go quick, so do men once prominent on the stage of great affairs, but condemned to years of painful invalidism in retirement. So that it is almost necessary to remind people to-day of the extraordinary political force which long resided in the dynamic personality of Mr. Chamberlain.

His career has to be taken as a whole. During his lifetime he was often taunted with the fact that he began as an extreme Radical, who even preached the doctrine of "ransom" by the wealthy classes, and ended as a Conservative petted by dukes and the landed gentry. But this kind of political recrimination is best dropped when the time comes to see a public man in his habit as he lived. He has a right to change. The change in Joseph Chamberlain was hardly more striking than that in John Bright. Neither is lightly to be accused of insincerity; certainly not of abandoning convictions in order to profit thereby. For English Liberals to persist in calling Mr. Chamberlain a renegade, who left them just for a ribbon stick in his coat, would be to align themselves in historic judgment with the Conservatives who reproach Gladstone with having forsaken his early stern and unbending Toryism, purely out of lust for office. This sort of personal twitting and retort does not forward real knowledge of a public man's development. What we have to do is to study dispassionately the phases through which he passed, and to form our opinion of him by the qualities which cling to him through them all.

Seeking in this spirit to shape an estimate of Joseph Chamberlain, we find ourselves compelled to recognize the tremendous energy of the man. From young manhood on, he made himself felt as a power in whatever circle he touched. He had not the fascinating talent, but was surcharged with the driving quality. His lucid intellect was backed by a resolute will, and he had that ineffable thing which we call personal dominance. The net result was an application of pure individual force to political life in England such as was almost without a parallel in his lifetime. Mr. Chamberlain was the living refutation of those theorists who would reduce all political movements to the interaction of blind and impersonal forces.

There are, indeed, times when the individual appears to wither; but there are also times when there seems to be nothing in sight but some one outstanding personality, whose stark vigour moulds and subdues everything. The great illustration of this in Mr. Chamberlain's case was, of course, his remarkable feat of inducing the Conservative party—at least, its leaders and voting strength—to throw over its professions for two generations and take up with protectionist doctrine. Of this astonishing performance, Mr. Chamberlain could have truthfully said, "Alone I did it." Others aided him, after he had dragged them unwilling in his train, but the idea was his own, the fight was his own, and the triumph, such

as it was, no one could dispute with him. As we look back on the matter now, this whole party campaign looks like a huge mistake. Most Conservatives admit, in their franker moments, that their abandonment of free trade, at Chamberlain's imperious behest, was a main cause of their exclusion from power in 1905. But the final story might have been different if Chamberlain's crippling malady had not smitten him shortly after that defeat. Had he been able to go on in full strength, it is not impossible that he could have snatched victory later. It is idle to speculate about this. But it is not at all idle to point out that, in spite of all our writers on the philosophy of history, who incline more and more to rule out the individual, it yet remains true that in the political world there is nothing so vibrant and compelling as a man.

Apart from the fiscal controversy just referred to, Joseph Chamberlain's political career touched its high point in connection with the Irish Home Rule struggle and the South African war. As regards the former, it is a mistake to think of Chamberlain as a bitter enemy of Irish local government. The Irish Nationalists themselves, Parrell himself, long had high hopes of Mr. Chamberlain. They were more drawn to him at one time than to Mr. Gladstone. They felt that they could do business with the business man from Birmingham. Harry O'Brien's Life of Parrell shows how near to getting down to business Chamberlain was; and the letters which were published, we assume with the permission of Mr. Chamberlain, in the recent Life of Henry Labouchere, prove that it was for many weeks touch and go whether Mr. Chamberlain could be got to stay in the Liberal party and work for some form of Irish Home Rule. Throughout the Boer War he endured the early reverses with courage and firmness, and was able to help England "flounder through" to a success which we suppose that he, in common with Mr. Balfour, would have said was frittered away by that great constructive not of British statesmanship, the formation of the South African Union.

As a speaker, Joseph Chamberlain was a modern of the moderns. All rhetorical ornament and mere flourish he religiously eschewed, and used a clear directness and incisiveness which seemed the very incarnation of the business mind devoting itself to affairs of state. He was an excellent House of Commons man, in being able to think on his legs. Formidable in attack, he was terrific in repulse. Yet he was able, as in the dark days of the Boer War, to rise to a fine dignity of manly utterance. It will be long before England looks upon his like again.

CHINESE IN RUSSIA.

Moscow Invaded.

Exactly as a matter of urgent sanitary necessity, Moscow has been presented to its Chinese population a burial ground, says a recent Moscow dispatch to the *New York World*.

The information has aroused discussion of a phenomenon that threatens grave trouble to the social conditions of the humber masses in Russia. From all points of the compass, up to St. Petersburg, Kief and the western cities, come narratives of a migratory flow of Chinese men (comparatively few women) who are mostly beggars, some selling paper tops, or, flowing to do juggling tricks, the most prosperous calling at the back staircases from house to house, offering to sell Chinese silk.

Evidently Moscow is to have the anxiety of harbouring the biggest Chinatown in Russia. It is the European terminus of the trans-Siberian Railroad, and Russian students of the Chinese question ascribe the present formidable influx to the knowledge which is now widespread among Chinese of the details and comfort of the overland voyage west to Europe.

Until within a few years there were astonishingly few distinctly Asiatic of the Chinese type to be seen in European Russia. During all the centuries of land neighborhood, the wandering Chinaman was discouraged from turning into Russia by the length and blackness of the road, by the stagnant life of rural Russia and by the rigid city administration which offered no accommodation to foreign colonies. The war in Manchuria, the political disturbance in Russia and in China, and the building of the Amur Railroad, the great new, north arm of the trans-Siberian running out to the Pacific, have one after the other given Chinese a familiarity with Russians and Russia; and now, uninvited, the locust swarm is overspreading the empire of the Czar.

Although all this immigration is flowing over the track of the trans-Siberian, it is nearly a physical impossibility to check it. There is no particular gateway that can be stopped, and the wanderers can drop off the train before it comes to any big terminus and walk the rest of the journey. They do not use any mail expresses, but they have got exactly the rolling stock they require in the returning plough trails that have taken the state-aided peasant settlers east to the Siberian grain lands. The Chinese manage to start with a little money or do a bit of work on the line and are given tickets.

The Governor-General of the Amur Territory, Goudat, who is now Russia's Viceroy of the Far East, takes the California attitude toward the yellow peoples. He employs none of them on the Amur Railroad, and even excludes them from the markets and townships of the railroad building population. In this he had to fight both Kokovtsov, the late Finance Minister and Premier, and Sazonoff, the Czar's Foreign Minister. The former wished to employ Chinese for the sake of cheapness, and Sazonoff sought to avoid treaty trouble with Japan and China. But Goudat won; and there is now the curious spectacle of the Chinese being barred out of Russia's Far East beyond Irkutsk, and of their turning west in thousands into European Russia.

It is characteristic that the Russian Department of the Interior has nothing against them; if they were Finns or Poles or any community having political intelligence they would soon be harried into such discomfort as would make them sorry that they had made the experiment. But they are potential yellow labour, although so far they appear to be only loafers. Their presence is used to recall the experiment of Chinese labour in the Transvaal gold mines. The capitalists of some great enterprises in Russia who have trouble with their work people speak of them as a cheap reserve. They are thus destined to be very unpopular; but as there is no public opinion or possibility of overt manifestation of sentiment in Russia they come along by the trainload without any Government or police opposition.

It was found necessary to give them a burial ground in Moscow only when several cases had been published of dead Chinese wrapped in cloth being found in the waste land round the city. They proved to have died natural deaths, and it was the only burial their friends could give them.

RUBBER IN HOLLAND.

Business in rubber made good progress in Holland in the year 1913, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of the money market, says a home paper report. With a total sale of 3,000,000 kilogrammes, Holland now occupies the fifth position amongst the European rubber dealing centres. The production of East Indian plantation rubber, compared with the year 1907, with its production of 1,175 tons, has increased by about 40 times. It amounted to 48,000 tons, against 28,500 tons, 14,000 tons and 8,800 tons in the three preceding years, respectively. This year, 1914, the output is calculated at 75,000 tons. The total sale of rubber in 1913 was about double that of the preceding year, and it is particularly pointed out that the increase is made entirely of plantation rubber, whilst the arrivals of natural rubber have gone back by about 40 per cent. The Amsterdam sales for the past few years have dealt with rubber in the following respective quantities:—1909, 50 tons; 1910, 100 tons; 1911, 228 tons; 1912, 434 tons; and 1913, 1,039 tons. Of the 95 tons plantation rubber sold in Amsterdam in 1913, 872,500 kilogrammes was Hevea, 93,500 kilogrammes Ficus, 23,500 kilogrammes Castilleja and 5,500 kilogrammes Ceara. The sales were characterised by a good tone, and were quite successful, says a consular report. Some marks found a better market in Amsterdam than elsewhere. The condition of the rubber sold last year gave great satisfaction, and the East Indian planters have shown themselves anxious to improve the condition of the goods they have to put on the market, as they are desirous of putting the plantation rubber in full competition with Para rubber. Last year many manufacturers were quite content to put plantation in place of Para, because of the lower price and almost equal quality. Respecting the best methods of packing, no definite views have yet been formed. The position at Rotterdam has improved. The arrivals at this port rose from 1,138 tons in 1910 to 2,101 tons in 1913, mostly African natural Congo, Mozambique and Sudan, then African plantation, after which a little from East India, Borneo and South America. As to balata, the value of Surinam has fallen gradually back, and reached its lowest level in the month of October. The arrivals at Rotterdam during the year amounted to about 830,000 kilogrammes.

There is always a considerable epidemic of smallpox in Russia, and the Chinese are blamed for bringing more of it. If they have dangerous infection it is certain that they are spreading it, for in any evening a tour of the cheap tea houses of the Moscow quarter near the Siberian station will show that there is not one, but has some Chinese in it.

It is out of the question to refuse them admission, and the Russian shows no open animosity to people who keep quiet. With the quickened circulation of money that has followed the state-aided purchases of the peasant communities for fresh land, farmers there is springing up an economic situation in which there is a living for a population of peddlers; and there is no visible means of keeping the Chinese out of it, if the Government takes no action.

Russia is now for the first time at close grips with the yellow problem in its full shape, with the added handicap that the two countries have some thousands of miles of continuous land frontier which makes looking out impossible.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Queen Wilhelmina has ordered an urgent general mobilisation.

Canada has offered assistance to the Imperial Government.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 8 per cent.

The Bank of Germany rate of discount is 5 per cent.

The Stock Exchange is closed until further notice.

It is reported from Berlin that the Kaiser has proclaimed martial law.

Crowds have gathered at the Bank of England to change notes for gold.

Conversations have been resumed between Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The sailing of the Emperor for America has been cancelled owing to the European situation.

Belgium has issued orders forbidding the export of foodstuffs and materials useful in the event of war.

On the announcement of New Zealand's willingness to help there were patriotic scenes in the Parliament at Wellington.

The Premier of New Zealand announced that if necessary New Zealand will offer an expeditionary force to the Imperial Government.

NEWS.

An American appreciation of the late Mr. Chamberlain appears elsewhere.

"Our Contemporaries" will be found on page 2 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on the latest development of serial warfare appear on page 3.

Our weekly share report and list of comparative quotations will be found on page 9.

The first instalment of a short story, as well as a short sermon, will be found on an extra.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago, under the heading "1889," appears on page 4.

Particulars of the drowning of Sir Denis Anson, and articles on Chinese in Russia and mutiny in Anhui appear to-day.

The Langkat output yesterday was 247 tons; the total for July is 8,423, a daily average of 271.70 tons.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Monday August 3.

Flood Relief Society Bazaar.

Opens.

Tuesday August 4.

Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.

3 p.m.

Saturday August 22.

H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shareholders' Meeting, City Hall—noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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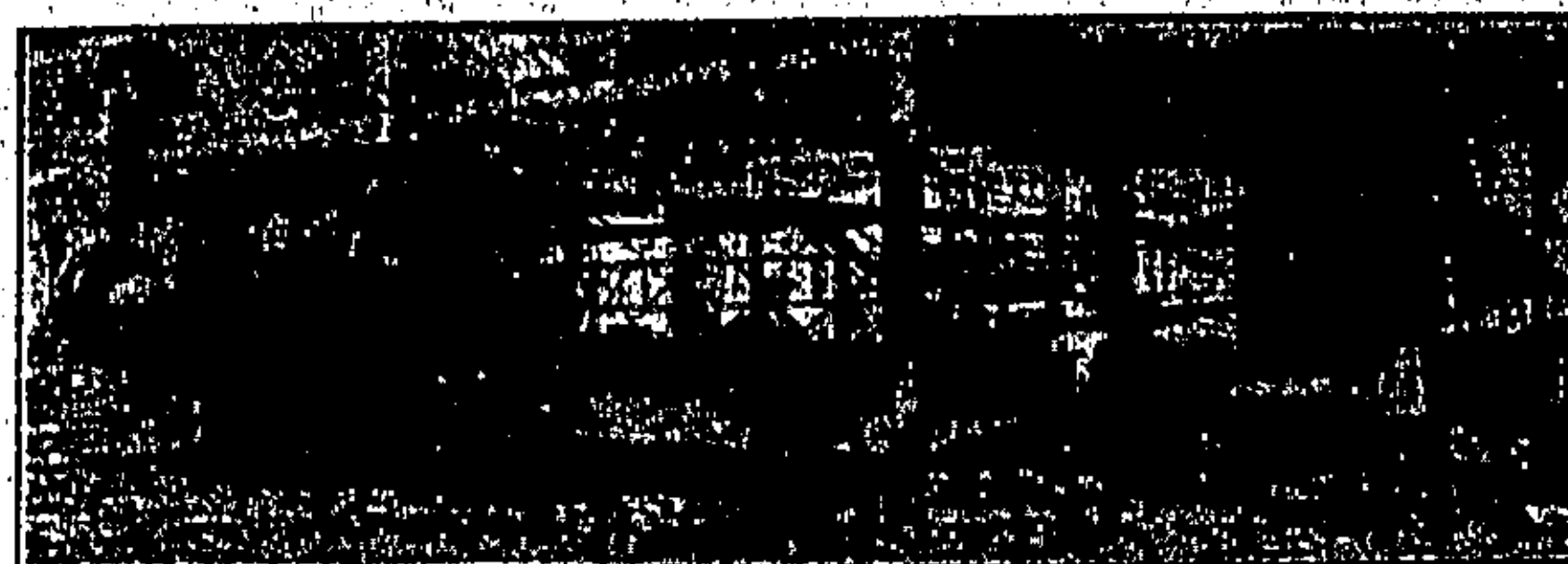
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TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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South China Morning Post.

Teuton and Slav.

It was not because Germany had ceased to covet overseas dominions, that she gave up the attempt to rival Britain as a naval power and, by means of a huge domestic loan, turned her attention to the building up of a greater army. Germany saw the menace of the East and the defeat of the Turks by the Slavs was a danger signal to Austria and Germany alike. The early outbreak of the war shows that the danger was not overestimated, and, in the Titanic struggle that seems to be imminent, the reckoning with the Anglo-Saxon has been postponed, and for this reason, Mr. Asquith was able to declare in the House of Commons on Thursday that Great Britain had no interests at stake and could as an undivided nation speak and act with authority. With the Teuton and Slav warring with each other, Great Britain may pursue in peace her policy of colonizing and building up the outlying dominions. These will ultimately prove her strength and stay should she again, in the days that are to come, be menaced by the masters of Europe.

China Mail.

The European Crisis.

Italy, it appears, is not so eager to participate and indeed that is not surprising, for in a general upheaval it is clear that she stands to lose much more than she is likely to gain. Great Britain is preparing quietly but surely for the most serious emergencies that might arise. All domestic controversies have been eclipsed in the desire for the presentation of a united front. Those who relied upon internal discord proving a factor in their favour will find that they have sadly erred, for there is not a gun in the hands of the doughy Ulsterites that will not be placed at the service of the mother country—and, if need be, the men of Ulster behind them. The preparations of Great Britain are being conducted in a manner becoming a great nation with world-wide interests at stake, and though at present, as Mr. Asquith pointed out in the House of Commons yesterday, we have no direct interest in the conflict, yet certain circumstances may make it imperative that we take an active part in the conflict. When that time comes, the British at home and abroad shall not be found wanting.

Daily Press.

Chinese Companies.

All companies registered in a British Colony should be required to keep their books in English. There is no hardship on the Chinese in this requirement, for they can do their business, if they choose, without becoming joint-stock concerns. If they wish to enjoy the benefits of incorporation under British law they should be prepared to comply with regulations such as obtain in all other countries. Even in India, we believe, the books of all registered companies have to be kept in English. Directors of the more important Chinese Companies in Hongkong are as a rule well acquainted with English, and there is no lack of Chinese clerks who have sufficient knowledge to keep the few necessary books in English. Upon the liquidation of a Company few books, we understand, are forthcoming as a rule, and to translate these with a view to discovery of fraud in the promotion or management of a Company is practically impossible because of the prohibitive expense. We repeat that the Government in requiring a Company to keep its books in English, to protect shareholders and the public generally, and it can be said that in the case of Chinese Companies' experience has shown that this protection has been secured.

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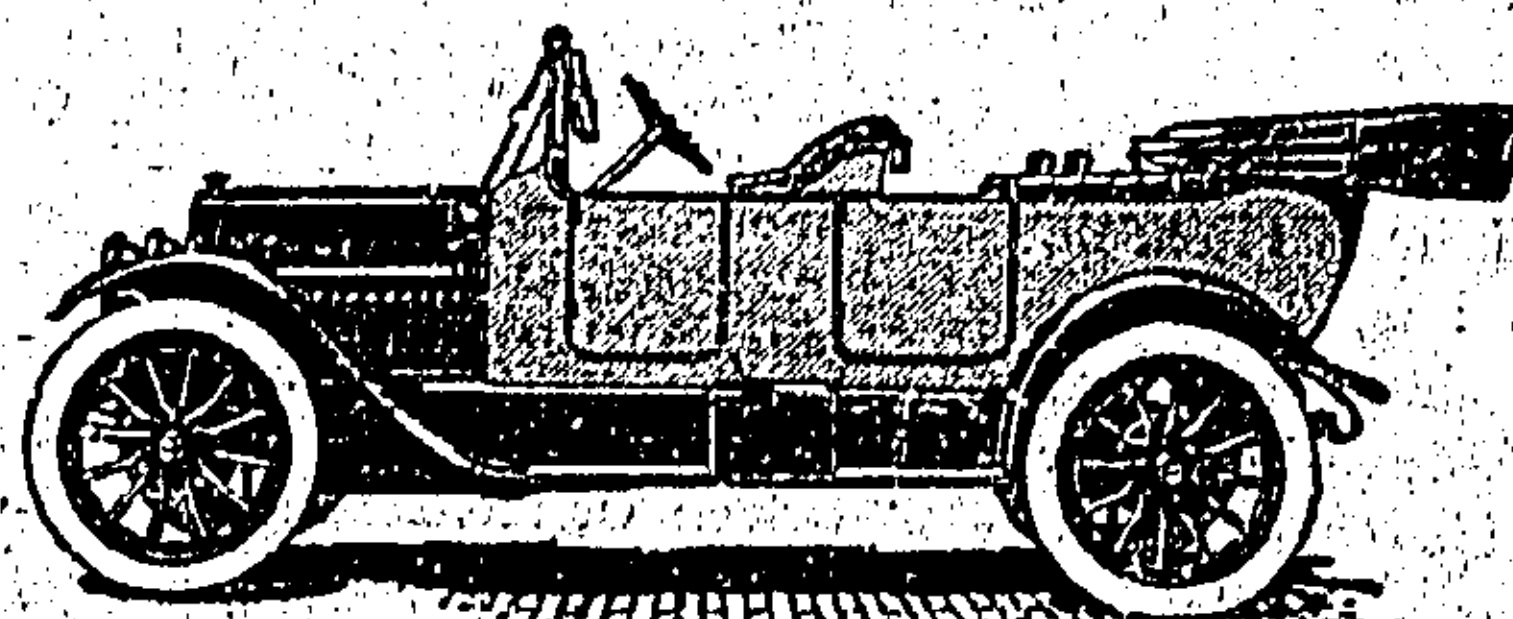
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GENERAL NEWS.

Proposed new Diocese.
The Bishop of Worcester for some time has been making a strenuous effort to found a diocese of Warwickshire with Coventry as the cathedral city. He was so well supported that a sum of £42,000 was contributed by people of every class. The bishop now appeals for £18,000 still needed and for sufficient to buy or build an episcopal residence.

Fate of Ruskin's old Home.
The old home of Ruskin, No. 28, Herne-hill, London, is in the hands of the house-breakers, who have now removed the attic. The Ruskin library and study are as yet untouched. Ruskin lived at No. 28, a spacious mansion that has stood tenanted for seven years, from the age of four years till his marriage.

Trawler and Whales.
The Grimsby trawler Lord Wolmer has reached home, and reports that when coming from Iceland she encountered a school of big whales in the North Atlantic. Several of the fish collided with the vessel, which more than once was in danger of capsizing. One of the whales was struck by the propeller, and the blades broke, compelling the vessel to proceed home slowly.

Tragedy of Titanic Survivor.
A seaman whose experiences in the Titanic disaster are believed to be the cause of his mental derangement is missing from the Cardiff Mental Hospital at Whitechapel. The man, who is forty years of age, was among those who manned the last boat which left the sinking liner.

The Late Mr. L. S. Irving.
Application was made on behalf of Mr. H. B. Irving in the Probate Court for leave to presume the death of his brother, Mr. Laurence Sydney Irving, the well-known actor and theatrical manager, as having occurred on May 29 in the Empress of Ireland wreck. Mr. Laurence Irving, said counsel, by his will of July 1, 1907, bequeathed his property to his wife, Mabel, who also perished in the wreck. There were no children, and the next of kin were Mrs. Irving's mother and brother. There was no real estate, but the net personality was about £1,000. The President granted the application.

Nightmare War.
An "unusual and significant activity" in the fashioning of new devices for naval war, which may surprise Mr. Wells and would stagger Jules Verne could return to life, is disclosed in almost every page of the *Naval Annual* for 1914 just published. Of all the new weapons described none perhaps is more devilish than the Leon torpedo mine, which has now been acquired and is being manufactured by a British firm. This engine is so constructed that it can be set to hover between any depths below the surface that may be desired. When placed in the water it has a slight negative buoyancy, and sinks until automatically a propeller is brought into action which drives it upward again. It can be used in the open sea by any type of ship, or in the case of tidal harbours it could be released by a vessel outside so as to make its way with the tide into the anchorage and perhaps destroy shipping and a touch on the deadly steel "whiskers" which project from its upper surface and the enemy would be sent to the bottom, as were the Hatause and the Petropavlovsk in the Russo-Japanese War.

Disappointing Shipping Results.
On July 6—The reviews of German shipping for the first half of the present year are unfavorable. The Hamburg correspondence of the *Norsten-courier* says that although the outlook is rather better for the next few months, at any rate in the freight trade, there is no doubt that the hopes for the first six months have been disappointed. Freight rates from South America were affected by industrial depression, and the decrease in emigration via Hamburg and Bremen was about 100,000 persons as compared with the first six months of last year. Likewise, almost any standard and the commissioning of large aeroplanes has not only put smaller ships out of business, but has stimulated foreign competition.

NOTICE

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AERIAL WARFARE.

Fishing for Hostile Air Ships.

The latest thing in bombs, to destroy an enemy's aeroplanes or dirigibles, is used to bait a sort of fish-hook, with which the military aviator angles for his prey. When the hook catches the hostile craft, the bomb explodes; for, unlike the common angler, the object of the fisherman in this case is not to land that he hooks, but to destroy it. This device, of which we read in an article on military aeronautics contributed to *Flying*, is the invention of Mr. Joseph A. Steinhilber, of Philadelphia, a member of the Aero Club of America and vice-president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania. Says the writer:—

"It is an ironical fact that the best bomb-dropping device and the best aircraft guns are American inventions—inventions which are being adopted by all the first- and second-class Powers, except the United States! So it is not surprising to find that the last word in devices for aerial warfare, an aircraft destroyer much more far reaching than any bomb-dropping device or aerial gun invented, is again an American invention.

"As described in the patent, this invention relates to offensive operations against aircraft, and its object is to provide for the destruction of an air-ship by another air-ship, which itself incurs little risk of injury. Preferably, the attacking air-ship is an aeroplane, since this type of air-ship is capable of quickly changing its direction at high speed and of rising or falling at the will of the operator.

"The invention involves lowering bombs to a suitable distance from aircraft in flight by means of a wire or other flexible connection, and providing the upper side or end of each bomb with contact devices adapted to cause an explosion when the bomb is drawn upwardly by deflection of its supporting wire through its meeting an air-ship. Such deflection must occur whenever there is contact between the laterally moving, pendent wire and an airship, except only in the highly improbable case where the wire and the attacked air-ship are moving in the same direction at substantially the same speed, when explosion can be caused by manually pulling the wire.

aircraft. In neither case the crew of the attacking aeroplane risks more, possibly not as much, as an ordinary scout. Yet how tremendous the possibilities of putting the enemy's air fleet out of commission!

"Aeroplanes equipped with such devices would be a deadly menace to air-ships, magazines, sheds, ships in repair and under construction. Airships equipped with larger devices of this type can play havoc with sea and land forces, particularly at night; and may attack and destroy an enemy's airships and hangars, docks, magazines, ships, and terrorize very generally. There would be no means of defence against such air-ships except fast aeroplanes armed with guns or similar devices.

"One striking feature about this device is its simplicity and low cost. The mechanical contrivance which explodes the bomb whenever one of the barbs catches is simple and effective; and the aviator is protected from possible difficulties through the dangling wire by a simple device which cuts the wire when the tension reaches a given figure."

With the building of huge dreadnoughts and the development of machine guns it was thought that the science of warfare had gone a long way toward abolishing warfare. But the rise of the air-ship advances this end by adding new terrors as well as new instruments for attack.

"Thus at the rate progress is being made in military aeronautics we may expect that the next war in Europe will see aerial warfare as terribly intensive as Wells could depict it. That much is admitted by the military authorities of the world. They know that fortresses and tactical divisions are all vulnerable to and defenceless against aircraft, therefore they have efficient aeronautical organizations, fleets of aircraft which will defend them from attack just as eagles defend their nest; and the means of defence are also means of offence. Just as a ship without aeroplanes is blind, so a fort without aeroplanes is a helpless target; and an army lacking aerial fighting forces will be doomed at the start of hostilities."

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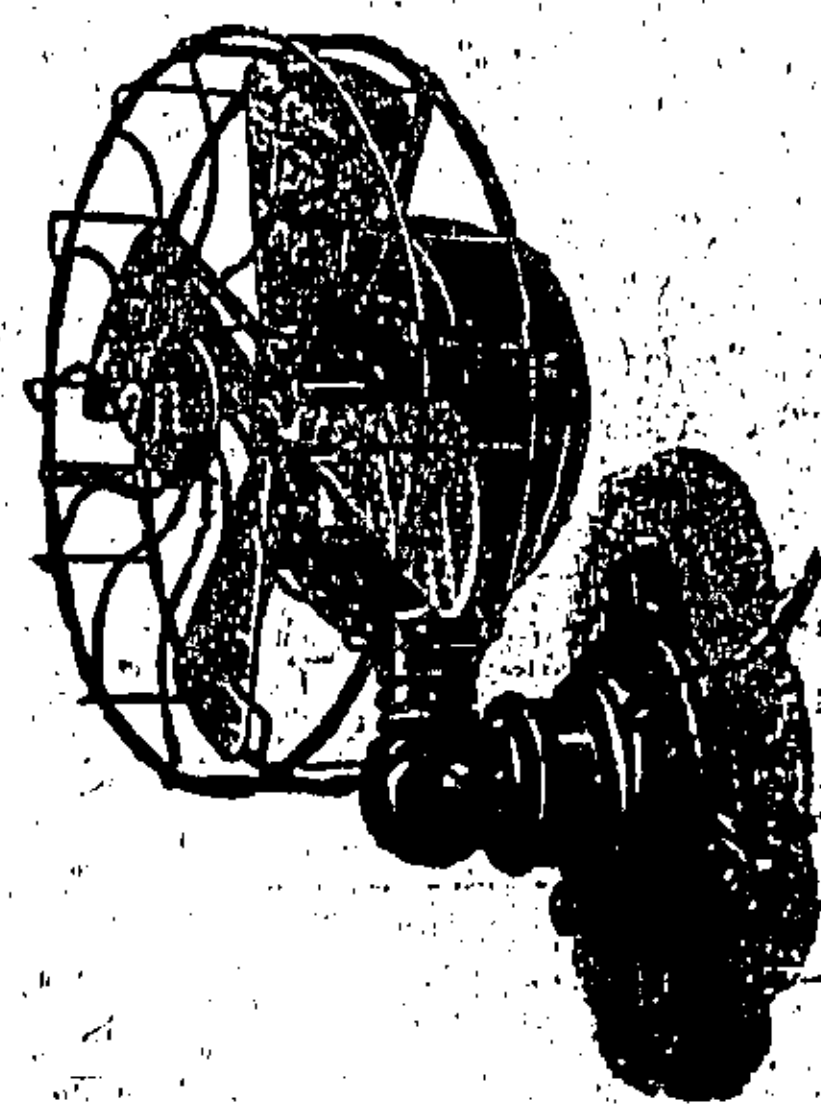
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

ENGLAND IS ENGLAND STILL.

One may be pardoned for feeling a certain amount of elation on reading the wires from home that refer to the attitude of Great Britain and Ireland where the Austrian trouble is concerned. Though we have yet to wait till Monday for Sir Edward Grey's official statement as to the intentions of the Department, the Premier's speech in itself constitutes a sufficiently definite outline of the Imperial Government's prospective course of action. It is vital to the whole world, says he, that "Britain, which has no interests of her own at stake, should present a united front, and should be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation."

Britons in Hongkong, as well as in all other parts of the world, have in truth great cause for thankfulness that the Premier should be in a position to utter these words with reasonable hope of their being fulfilled. That reasonable hope lies in the readiness expressed by all parties—Ministerialists, Ulsterites, Nationalists and Labourites—to pull together not only for the Empire's good but for the sake of the peace of Europe at this unlucky juncture.

To whatever enemies England has—and sometimes we think she has, in reality, but few—this banding together of parties will make a pregnant object lesson; announcing, as it does, to the world at large that, however much the members of a big family may jangle among themselves, those members intend uncompromisingly to unite when any wider danger threatens. We are not forgetting that the Home Rule question still remains to be faced and that all is not, by a long way, what it should be in the Parliament at Home; but we think that our readers will all agree that this temporary waiving of the bitter points at issue in Ireland redounds to the credit of all parties, and will contribute, in no small degree, to the re-establishment of much of the self-respect that England has lost during the past year. And another point. If in the interests of peace over a situation in which Britain has no interests of her own directly at stake, Britishers are so ready to join hands and all play the same game, how much more readily will they do so in the event—which God forbid—of their own country's being involved in war, now or in the far distant future?

Flooded Roads.

The news columns of the Telegraph on Wednesday last contained a reference to the flooding of roads in Kowloon in consequence of the heavy rains of that day. This is a common cause for complaint, but we doubt if those at the head of affairs, so far as the maintenance of our roadways are concerned, realise the extent of these periodical overflows. If they wish to know the facts, we recommend them to take a walk through the peninsula after a day's heavy rain. Then they will become acquainted, first hand, with the damage which is done to the roads as a result of the floodings. Last Wednesday the thoroughfare at the junction of Nathan and Haiphong Roads was more like a turbulent river than anything else. It was quite impassable to pedestrians, while the filth which accumulated on the roadway, even after the water has subsided, required to be seen to be believed.

Two Reasons.

One would have thought it possible to deal with a matter of this sort in such a way as to prevent similar occurrences in the future. But nothing is ever attempted, and after every heavy rainstorm we get the same sort of thing. One of the reasons is that in most places where two roads converge one single drain is made to do duty for both galleys-ways, and the result is that it does not adequately serve either when there is a big rush of water coming down; its position makes that impossible. Then, also, the galleys-ways themselves are of a totally wrong design; they are far too shallow for a place like this, where heavy tropical rains have to be taken into account. These two points are worthy of consideration. We pass them on to the Department concerned. Well Done Canada and New Zealand!

Another cheering beam of light is thrown on a somewhat gloomy outlook—this time by the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand. As will be seen from our Reuter's wire, the New Zealand Premier, Mr. Massey, announced yesterday that, if occasion arose, his country was prepared to offer an expeditionary force to help the Imperial Government. Mr. Massey continued: "Canada has also offered assistance. Well done, Canada! So say we; and 'Well done, New Zealand, too' for that matter. As likely as not, before these lines get into type, the other Dominions will have similarly expressed their readiness to stand by the old country in case she should be in need. Australia was not slow to remember where loyalty was due when the Boer War broke out, nor will she be so today. Peace if possible.

Fortunately this very readiness on the part of the Dominions and Colonies to keep the old flag flying—together with the easy rapidity wherewith the divergent parties in the Home Parliament have contrived to sink their differences—is the surest encouragement that the world could have that there is yet hope that a European war will be avoided. Obviously the British Empire does not want war—not because its sons are afraid, but because they realise that discretion is the better part of valour and that when once a general war breaks out its most bringing death or financial ruin to perhaps millions of unoffending persons. Peace is what the British Empire wants just now—and if humanly possible—means to have.

Demand for Ministry of Art.
At a conference of artists, convened by the Imperial Arts League, held at Leighton House under the presidency of Lord Crawford and Balcarras, a large majority voted in favour of the creation of a Ministry of Art.

Reclaiming the Nile Delta.
With the object of reclaiming the great Nile Delta for cultivation the Egyptian Government has decided upon the installation of ten pumps, each capable of delivering a hundred millions of gallons daily. These will draw away the waters of Lake Maroutie, and an additional eight pumps will probably be required. The whole of this large order will be executed by an English firm, the Humphrey Pump Co., whose pumps are now in successful operation at the Obiford reservoir.

DAY BY DAY.

POWER DWELLS WITH CHEER-
FULNESS; HOPE PUTS US IN A
WORKING MOOD, WHILE DE-
SPAIR IS NO MOSE AND UNTUNES
THE ACTIVE POWERS.—Emerson.The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 80;
rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 72;
slight rain.The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s.
Anhai to-morrow.
English Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Devanba to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Siberia to-day at 5 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday, the Telegraph published 31 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 40 published.

Exchange Banks.
Monday being August Bank Holiday, the Exchange Banks will be closed.Chinese Bazaar.
The big Chinese bazaar in aid of the Flood Relief Fund opens on Monday at 2 p.m.Balliffs' Quarters.
Tenders are invited for the erection of land bailiffs' quarters at Tai Po, New Territories.To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the Ohigo Maru and the Paul Leclerc are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to landing charges, and Lieut. Lindell.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindell to be Second Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with effect from July 24, 1914.

New Macao Hotel.
The New Macao Hotel opens to-day, and the occasion will be marked by the provision of special means, while a string band will play during the evening. The hotel will specially cater for visitors from Hongkong from to-day onwards.Professional Change.
Mr. O. A. S. (Lush) has severed his connection with Mr. P. W. Goldring and has joined the office of Mr. J. H. Gardiner. The firm of Goldring and Rusa will henceforth be styled Goldring and Phillips.Ceased to Exist.
It is notified that the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that the following Societies have ceased to exist:—General Merchants' Association, (Chinese); Chung Wa Wai Kan; Social Clubs (Chinese) in Lun Shu Shat, Kung Yee We, Na Kai Lui Yu and Oi Ng Lo.Prospecting and Mining Licences.
Three prospecting licences were issued by the P.W.D. last year, each for a period of six months, for the Ping Shan, Un Long and Tsan Wan Districts, but no renewal was applied for when the period expired. A licence for prospecting in the Sha Tau K. District was issued on August 7, 1913, for a period of six months.Kowloon Water Consumption.
A constant supply of water was maintained at Kowloon last year, the quantity supplied amounting to 382,300 million gallons, which gives an average daily consumption of 1,050 million gallons or, taking an estimated population of 94,700, say, 11.1 gallons per head per day.Street Improvements.
The P.W.D. report for last year says the policy of requiring houses, when undergoing reconstruction, to be built at a higher level where necessary in order to provide for the future raising of certain low-lying areas in Hongkong and Kowloon, has been continued. In some cases, arrangements are made with owners whereby the ground floors of their houses are retained at their former levels upon their giving an undertaking to raise such floors when the raising of the street is carried out.Street Lighting.
The total number of gas lamps in use at the end of last year in the City and the precincts was 1,050, an increase of 9 over the previous year and in the Hill District 128, an increase of 1. The number of arc lamps in the principal roads remains unaltered, namely 75. The number of incandescent electric lamps was increased to 11, by the addition of 6 per lamps on the path from Bowen Road to May Road.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS AGO.Compiled from the "Hongkong
Telegraph" files for the Week
Ending August 1, 1889.Amiable!
July 27.—"Business in shares is still so unreliable that we merely give our list of quotations for whatever it may be worth."
Hongkong Steam Launch Company.

July 30.—The first ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Steam Launch Company was to have been held this afternoon in the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. D. McCulloch (acting chairman) took the chair at the appointed time, and there were present Messrs. A. Woolley, J.W. Noble, E.B. Jorey, three Chinamen and Mr. A.G. Gordon, Secretary. After waiting half an hour and no one else turning up, the chairman announced that, there not being sufficient shareholders present to constitute a quorum under the Articles of Association, the meeting would be postponed till next Thursday.

Poetic.

July 30.—"A Chinese brick-layer was working on a building at Taipingshan this morning when, like the other artist—the one in history—he stepped back on the scaffolding to contemplate his work. The historical part was left out. He went backwards off the plank, and his fragments breathed their last while being swept together. Just four lines: High o'er the crowd he gaily worked, And made his trowel hum, Till, stepping backwards, he was jerked. Right into kingdom come."

The Local Ice Cream Industry.
July 31.—"The ice-cream industry must be profitable to the Chinese hawkers, judging by their numbers; but we can't recommend their stuff. An individual in that line came under our eagle eye yesterday. He was lading the cold water out of his refrigerator with the lid of the ice-cream tin, and cooling his shin, on which was a very well-developed sore."

[Query. Does not history repeat itself? We too have seen—But enough.]

The Sanitary Board.
July 31.—"Sat as usual to-day. Honourable Samuel absent—laid up. Also Mr. Francis, the three doctors, Mr. Humphreys etc. Vice President General Gordon took the chair, and Mr. Ede, Mr. Wong Shing and the Registrar General scatter themselves over the vast room. Rules for the guidance of the staff the first business. Mr. McCallum reads them. Not very interesting. *Folle voce* discussion thereon. Board decides that the officers' diaries be open to the inspection of the public daily. Anybody desiring to see what the Inspector of Sewers has been up to the day before, can do so by calling at the office and asking nicely. Next business the bye-laws, which Mr. Francis said they couldn't make. Head triumphantly. Discussion nil. Mr. Francis appears just as they are about through, and ventures a number of petty criticisms. Board getting very dull. Consideration of armed bandit. Fraser Smith v. Murray Bain, August 1.—The whole case in the libel suit, it Fraser Smith v. Murray Bain, have made application to the court for a further extension of fourteen days to answer the plaintiff's petition. They will get it without opposition. We mean to fight fair."

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for August 1, 1889.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—178 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Mercantile Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—111 3/4 per share, buyers.

GRAVE CHARGES.

Officer Said To Have Been
Drunk at a Funeral.

A court-martial assembled on board the cruiser Amphitrite at Devonport last month for the trial of Lieutenant-Commander John Francis Ford Anderson, of H.M.S. Challenger, for service in H.M.S. Jupiter, upon charges of: "Drunkenness on board the Challenger on May 25; That he was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer in attending the funeral of a member of the ship's company in a drunken condition and behaving in an unseemly and irreverent manner at the cemetery; Not returning to his ship immediately after the funeral; and Drinking intoxicating liquors to such excess as to produce illness, which rendered him unfit to discharge his duty."

The accused pleaded not guilty to all four charges. The evidence was that he had to be assisted on board on the night of May 25, and that when refused the key of the wardrobe he grossly abused the Chief Gunner Lee, who considered him drunk at the funeral next day, which he was attending as a mourner.

It was alleged that he arrived at the cemetery gates in an intoxicated condition, that he was reeling, and fell down at the graveside, that he was laughing, made irreverent remarks during the service, and behaved improperly; that he did not return to his ship, and was fetched from a local wine lodge and placed under arrest.

The hearing was adjourned.

Boxer's £300 Income Tax.
Fred Walsh, the boxer, has received a demand for over £300 as income tax, assessed on an income of £4,500. "They seem to forget my expenses," he said recently. "When I was here before they sent in a demand for £150, and although I protested strongly, I had to pay. They are after me in the United States as well as over here."Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$140 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—11s. 100 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—84 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$208 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$137 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—5 per cent. div. ex div. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$275 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$109 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$124 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$150 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$189 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$16 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—210 per cent. prem. sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$138 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.

CUSTOMS SPIES.

Remarkable Negations in
Paris Case.

A case which has caused a tremendous sensation in Paris and a lot of ill-feeling towards the American Customs methods came before the Court of Commerce recently.

It appears that in May last a Miss Dolan wished to take certain dresses from Paris to America. The American Customs authorities thereupon seized the dresses, declaring that they had been undervalued for the purpose of the tariff.

They demanded details of Miss Dolan's banking account, which she indignantly refused to give, and then they charged her four times the amount of the duty on imported goods.

Mr. Munroe, manager of the well-known bankers, Messrs. Munroe and Co., who happened to be in New York at the time, was asked to give details of Miss Dolan's account, but refused to divulge private information. He was then fined \$50 and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. His appeal against this sentence is now pending.

It was stated that a confidential agency in connection with American Customs has been established in the Avenue de l'Opera, where the American Consulate is situated, and that jewellers' books have been scrutinised for sales of jewellery in relation to goods going over to America.

The "Matin" has a double column heading to the case, in which it refers to the "scandalous American Customs methods," and adds, "Espionage Agency installed in the Avenue de l'Opera."

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OF \$2,550,000.Sum Added to Endowment
of Medical Institute.

In order that further opportunities may be afforded for the more complete investigation of the nature and causes of human disease and methods of prevention and treatment, Mr. John D. Rockefeller has just donated \$2,550,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. A part of the sum will be utilized to purchase additional land in New York, so that the Institute will eventually acquire the entire tract where its buildings are now located, between 64th and 67th Streets, on Avenue A, extending through to East River—about four acres. The remainder will be used to erect and equip additional laboratories, buildings, and plant, and to insure the proper maintenance and conduct of the work.

This gift of \$2,550,000 is in addition to a special fund of \$1,000,000, which Mr. Rockefeller has provided in order that the Institute may establish a department of animal pathology. Dr. Theobald Smith, now professor of comparative pathology in Harvard Medical School, is to become director of the new department. Special attention will be given to the study of maladies such as hog cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, and diseases of poultry, which are of such immediate and practical concern to farmers, and the elimination of which is so important. The results of its work should eventually be of great value in improving the health of cattle and other farm animals.

Mr. Rockefeller's previous gifts to the Institute had amounted to practically \$9,000,000 exclusive of real estate; so that the endowment will now approximate \$12,550,000.

Man Saved by a Horse.
A man named Axon was saved from drowning at Walmer by a horse. He had ridden the animal into the sea, when he had a fit and fell off. The horse stood still and neighed and its neighing attracted the attention of some fishermen, who saw Axon capsizing in the water and pulled him up and rescued him.

THE WAR AFFECTING HONGKONG.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Insurance Companies and War Risks.

In the course of conversation with one of the leading officials of a Marine Insurance Company in the Colony, this morning, we were informed that rates for war risks doubled yesterday. Many of the companies are fighting shy of insurance with regard to European ports, while in one instance the Company has turned down the insurance of all cargo on boats under the German flag and of the belligerent Austria.

Matters become so grave in the stock and share world that the stockbrokers decided to hold a special meeting this morning to take a consensus of opinion on the closing of the Association until further notice. The idea is to save panic. The thirteen exchange banks are to be consulted and if it is decided to close down the exchange it is conjectured that panic will be averted.

The meeting was held and it was decided, following the lead of the London Stock Exchange, to close the local Exchange until further notice.

SIKH SEDITION.

Allegations of Serious Conspiracy in Shanghai.

A sequel to the recent assault case in the Police Court, which led to some interesting disclosures regarding alleged sedition among several of the Sikhs in Shanghai, was heard before Mr. G. W. King, Police Magistrate, on July 27. The charge related to the same complainant as in the last case, Bala Singh, and the two men charged were Kesar Singh and Ganda Singh, watchmen. The former was charged with being concerned with Weir Singh in assaulting the complainant in Yuenfong Road on the 25th ult. and doing him actual bodily harm, and Ganda Singh was charged with being an accessory before the fact.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared to prosecute, and said he proposed to ask for a remand, as the complainant was in hospital in a very serious condition. The charge, on the face of it, may not appear, he said, to be a very serious one, but there was a good deal behind it. The complainant had been very badly assaulted, in fact he was rendered unconscious, and his Worship would remember that only a few days ago the same man was assaulted and a Sikh sent to prison in connection with it. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Newman said he thought the Court could come to no other conclusion but that the two cases were related. The complainant was going along Yuenfong Road about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. As he was passing a certain alleyway, two men came out, one of whom was in custody. They passed the complainant, but immediately afterwards they turned round and Weir Singh struck him on the head. He was knocked down, and while he was on the ground Ganda Singh came out of a pawnshop, where it would be proved he had been since 7 o'clock, and told the other two men to hit the complainant across the eyes and blind him. The man was struck across the face, and it was this blow that rendered him unconscious. The men then ran away, and the complainant was found by a Chinese constable, still unconscious. The police were unable to bring very much evidence, but this was on account of the fact that the Sikh watchmen go off duty at 6 o'clock until 8 o'clock, and the assault was committed at a time when there were no Sikhs about.

Counsel then went into the motive of the assault, and said that certain persons had been reported as being undesirable characters. The names included the complainants, and it was alleged that they had had seditious dealings. Bala Singh, the complainant, was a man with a large amount of influence among the Sikh community, and he was at one time secretary of the Gurdwara. He was a highly respectable man, and he submitted that the case was much more serious than if the assault had been committed out of the personal spite of the Court thought the case

MESSRS SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated July 31, state:—

The fund collected by the Chinese of this place in aid of the sufferers of the last flood is growing to a very big figure, and, to have the fund augmented by another big figure, they are now preparing to hold a Bazaar, and many of the Chinese as well as foreigners have presented various kinds of articles for sale, and to convert the money realised to augment the funds. The floods have not subsided in all places on account of continued rain, and that has greatly retarded business. It is also reported that a few of the Chinese merchants who are dealing in sundry articles have closed their doors. This will bring a lot of goods again in the market. The trouble in Europe, on account of the war between Austria and Serbia, and the other powers mobilising, had an effect on the silver market, which dropped heavily during the fortnight, which caused the rates of exchange to fall heavily. This heavy fall has also demoralized the import trade.

Bengal Opium:—Market ruled steady and sales are reported in 1 chest of Patna New at \$9,325, per chest, 12 chests of Patna Old at \$9,100 to 9,200 per chest, and Benares New 2 chests at \$9,050 per chest, in all about 15 chests. Clearances:—1 chest Patna New, 11 chests Patna Old, 5 chests Benares New, and 1 chest Benares Old, in all about 18 chests. Unsold Stock:—124 chests Patna New, 704 chests Patna Old, 200 chests Benares New, and 171 chests Benares Old, in all about 1,199 chests. Sold but uncleared stock:—24 chests of Patna New, 100 chests of Patna Old, 18 chests of Benares New, and 46 chests of Benares Old, in all about 107 chests. Closing quotations (per chest) as under:—Patna New \$9,325; Patna Old \$9,100; Benares New \$9,050; Benares Old \$8,825.

Malwa Opium:—Ruled steady, and sales are reported of about 54 chests at \$8,300 to \$4,400 per picul. Clearances are reported of about 62 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,105 chests. Sold but uncleared stock is about 158 chests. Closing quotations (per picul) are as under:—Malwa New and Old \$8,300 to \$8,400.

Cotton:—Sales are reported of about 200 packages of Bengal at \$25 per picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 3,000 bales. Closing quotations are \$22 to 26 per picul.

Bombay Yarn:—The fall in the rate of exchange has caused a great panic in the market and the importers advanced the prices in proportion with the drop in exchange, which was not responded to by the purchasers, and a moderate business transpired.

Local Mill:—Sales are reported of about 1550 bales, No. 10s. at \$114/118, and No. 12s. at \$121 per bale.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 250 bales of No. 20s. at \$141 to 150 per bale. **Sundry Articles:**—In imports sales are reported in Kismis at \$163 (per Picul), Almonds at \$40 (per Picul), Bonax at \$203 to 21 (per Picul), Fennel Seeds at \$34 (per Picul), Myrambolams at \$21.2 (per Picul), Patchuck at \$100 to 105 (per Picul), Rosal Oil at \$70 to 85 (per Picul), Sandal wood oil at \$160 to 170 (per Picul), Saffron at \$7 to 7.1-2 (per Catty), Bazaar Stone at \$130 and 225 (per Catty), and Apricots at \$21 (per Picul). In exports purchases are reported in Cassia at \$121 to 13 (per Picul), Fire-crackers (at various prices), Preserves at \$31.2 to 5 (per case), Vermilion at \$71 (per case), China Roots at \$8 to 13.1-2 (per Picul), Sugar Candy at \$10 (per Picul), and Cardamom Seeds at \$30 (per Picul.)

proved, he asked that the accused be committed for trial. There was evidence of a very serious conspiracy among the Sikhs in Shanghai, and if it was allowed to go on, it was impossible to say where it would end.

His Worship said he would certainly commit the accused for trial, if the case was made out.

Evidence of arrest was given, and also as to the finding of the complainant, and the case was remanded until Friday morning.

A MUTINY IN ANHUI.

Looting by Unpaid Soldiers.

Telegrams from Anking and Tengchi, a flourishing market town in the district of Shianing, report a serious mutiny of the troops stationed at Tengchi on July 21.

It appears that, owing to lack of funds, the full "ying" of patrol troops stationed at Huan-shun, Tengchi, was reduced from time to time by Wang Kung-cheng, their commander, until at last barely 200 men were left of the force. Recently, the pay for even this remnant has been in arrears; consequently, the troops got beyond control on the morning of July 21. They flocked to the Tea Likin Office from which they secured \$4,000 ready money. When there, they discovered that the likin money was kept on deposit with the Iho Bank; whereupon they marched to that bank and forcibly took away more than \$8,000 in silver dollars. Then, to facilitate their escape, they visited an outfitter's shop and disordered their uniforms, dressed themselves in civilian clothes and decamped.

As Tengchi is a large market for the tea trade, and the tea season has just begun, considerable sums of money sent there by the tea merchants were looted to the last cash. Both Commander Wang and Lieutenant Yiu, an officer, were killed by the mutineers. The gentry and the merchants have been debating how best in future to secure the protection of the town.

The loss sustained by the town folk is said to be very heavy, as gangs of local loafers and numbers of the floating population joined the troops in looting. With only a few revolvers in their possession, the merchant volunteers, whose arms had been recalled by the authorities several months ago, could do nothing to check the outbreak or to minimize the extent of looting. The looters, all fully laden with treasure and valuables, were seen to escape toward the south.

Admiral Tseng has received a telegram from Field-Marshal Feng of Nanking to the effect that emissaries from White Wolf have been inciting troops stationed along the Yangtze to revolt and join him, and that he, the Governor, should warn his soldiers against being duped. Admiral Tseng has requested Mr. Yang, the Mayor of Shanghai, to get co-operation of the foreign police in discovering and arresting any emissaries who may happen to be in this port.

The Governor has also received a telegram from the Generalissimo's Office in Peking, informing him of the arrest of the rebels who were sent by Tsen Chuan-hsuan at Singapore to Canton to induce the troops there to join Tsen in attempting another revolution. These two rebels have been transported to Peking and have admitted their guilt, adding that Tsen Chuan-hsuan has an office for plotting in Shanghai, the management of which is entrusted to his nephew Tsen Kai-chiah. The Governor has adopted the usual measures to have the man traced and arrested.

Repatriation of Rebels: As already reported, a fair start has been made in this work, and the first batch of 25 men has been sent home. The second batch, consisting of only 13 men, will leave here to-day under the care of Mr. Lu Tsu-cheng. Work on account of the third lot is being pushed on. Since the Office has been removed to the Chinese city, there is some fear on the part of ex-rebels to set foot on Chinese soil. In order to reassure these men, a notice has been issued by the office asking those who wish to turn loyal subjects to send in their names and addresses by post, and trust the authorities to move on their behalf, provided they do not change their place of residence.

Some time ago, the larger pawnshops in Shanghai were requested by the Chinese authorities to pay the stamp duty on their pawn tickets from July 1. The pawnshops in the Settlement hesitated to comply with this request, lest the foreign municipal councils should deem it an infringement of their regulations. They petitioned the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND

TABLE BUTTER.

IT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY

THE BEST BRAND

On the Market.

INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

The Market Exceedingly Quiet.

Messrs Lamke and Rogge, in their report dated to-day, state:—

When we reported last under date of 18th July, it was expected that the freight market would improve as soon as communication between the interior and Canton had been restored. But on account of the big rice-dealers holding out for very high prices in the interior and being unwilling to engage themselves further before the old stocks are cleared, the market has ruled exceedingly quiet and only a few fixtures have been done in the direction Saigon to Hongkong at 10 cents per picul. At the close there are hardly any orders traceable in the market.

Rice exports from Saigon from 1st of January to 15th July amount to 782,682 tons as compared with 663,371 tons during corresponding period last year. Quotation stands for August, September shipment at \$4.29 per picul f.o.b. Saigon against \$3.94 same period last year.

The North reports that there is an absolute dearth of orders on the market and it is expected that rates will further decline.

Saigon/Philippines:—A couple of fixtures have been effected at the rate of 26/20 cents to 1 option 2 ports. There are further inquiries in the market in this direction, for which up to the time of writing tonnage could not be secured.

Bangkok:—Regular liners and Chinese time-chartered boats seem to have great difficulty in obtaining full cargoes for Hongkong. Present rate to Hongkong stands at 30 cents per picul for loading inside the bar.

To carry salt from Nausha Bay to Canton, a small steamer is reported fixed at \$3.60 per ton.

Time-charter:—The British s.s. Pilbarra has been chartered for two years and the German s.s. Saxia for 12 months, both for the Saigon/Hongkong trade.

Coal freights from Japan continue on the easy side owing to the absence of demand for tonnage.

Fixtures Reported:—Hongkong/Hongkong at \$1.70 per ton.

prefect, Mr. Hung, on this matter, and Mr. Hung laid their case before Mr. Yang Cheng, the Mayor of Shanghai. After several conferences Mr. Yang has succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Consular Body to the imposition of this duty on pawnshops in the Settlement, but the date is postponed till August 1. The pawnshops here will be treated in exactly the same way as those in the interior. Only a stamp of one dollar cent is to be attached to a pawn-ticket vouching for any article or articles pledged for \$10 or more, those for smaller amounts being exempted from the duty.

A Peking telegram has it that in view of the failure to obtain a loan from the Quintuple Syndicate to meet the short-term loans falling due, it is proposed to issue a Home Loan for 6,000,000 (? 2) at 6 per cent interest in six instalments, each province to undertake the flotation of a certain portion, and a suitable national revenue to be pledged as security. —N. O. Daily News.

Midwives Board.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under Section 4 of the Midwives Ordinance, 1910, (Ordinance No. 22 of 1910), to appoint Dr. Singeha Hoashoo and to re-appoint Dr. G. Montagu Harston and Dr. Alice D. Sibree to be Members of the Midwives Board for a term of three years from the 1st August, 1914.

Murder Trial.

A special sessions is being arranged to be held on Monday and Tuesday next for the purpose of trying the greaser who was committed for trial the day before yesterday on a charge of having murdered another greaser on board the s.s. Empress of Asia.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

MONDAY, 3rd August, 1914, being a BANK HOLIDAY, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

MONDAY, 3rd August, 1914, being a BANK HOLIDAY, all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY the 3rd August.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st August, 1914, the business hitherto carried on by the UNDERSIGNED under the firm name of GOLDRING & RUSS will be carried on under the firm name of GOLDRING & PHILIPS.

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

AS from the 1st August, 1914, CHARLES ANDREW SUTHERTON RUSS ceases his connection with the firm of GOLDRING & RUSS and with the full consent and permission of the UNDERSIGNED has joined the office of Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Company Limited.
Dividend Warrants dated London, 15th June, 1914, may be had on application at the Offices of the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914.

WANTED.

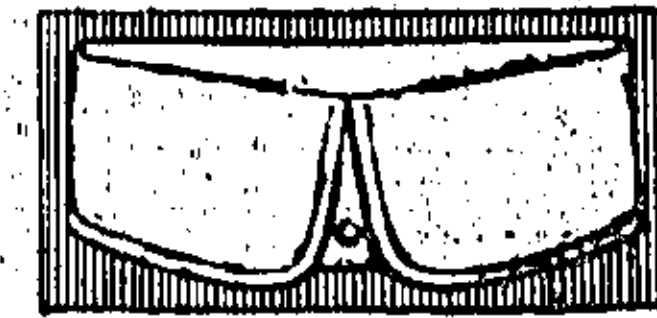
WANTED—European Lady Typist, whole or spare time. HOLDEN, HONGKONG HOTEL.

Summit 40

THE COLLAR THAT

SETS CLOSE IN FRONT

FROM MORN TILL NIGHT.



If you know the discomfort and annoyance of collars that persistently gape at the top—where the outer folds should meet—get half a dozen "Summits"—Shape 40—you will appreciate this collar with the perfect "Look." Made in Quarter sizes—and in six depths—1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.

40 cts. each—6 for \$2.25.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD. 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

SOLE TELEPHONE 346 AGENTS FOR.

"FLEXINETTE" SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

NOTE:—Flexinette has great durability, it is elastic and fits the figure, without being cumbersome. It is the

COOLEST SUMMER UNDERWEAR

ASK FOR SAMPLES Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.



COLUMBIA

THE INSTRUMENTS THAT NEVER BREAK DOWN.

DEMONSTRATION DAILY.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
Hongkong & South China. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE TANSAN CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S

THERE ARE
"TWO DRINKS IN ONE"
IN ALL

THE TANSAN SWEET WATERS

ALL THE FRESHNESS AND GOOD QUALITIES OF THE FINEST FRUITS, TOGETHER WITH SPARKLING, HEALTH-GIVING TANSAN, MAKE THESE THE SAFEST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

WILKINSON'S TANSAN GINGER ALE,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN LEMONADE,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN TONIC,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN SARSAPARILLA.

NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO ANY OF THESE.

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.

SOLE AGENTS
GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.
Tel. No. 135. 8, Queen's Road Central Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

SHORT STORY.

THE PEKING PUG.

BY SAMUEL MERWIN.

[Below will be found the first instalment of a vitally interesting short story, which will be concluded on Saturday next. Set in Peking, it deals with "the charmed life of Miss Austin," and the Oriental atmosphere is admirably portrayed by the author. The story will appeal to our readers. It recently appeared in *Macmillan's*.]

"And, oh, Edith! While you're in Peking won't you get me one of those darling Peking Pugs—a blue and white one? You can give it to me when you meet at Yokohama. Probably I could buy one in New York, but it would never be the same. I want to know that *mine* actually came from the wonderful old city—and direct to me! You just can't imagine how I envy you that part of your tour. I think it was perfectly *dear* of your uncle and aunt to take you there! But aren't you just a *tiny* bit afraid, with everybody saying the revolution may break out yet—any second?"

Mrs. Wilberly, who was on the couch with one of her nervous headaches, dropped the letter to her lap, saying: "What on earth does Harriet mean by a Peking pug, Edith?"

Miss Austin turned toward her aunt a girlish face that exhibited no trace of whatever adventurous desires may have been stirring behind it. The well-modelled mouth, the broad, low forehead, the straight nose, the firmly pointed chin, the healthy colouring, that was softened by a trace of ocean tan combined to make it an extremely pretty face. The hazel eyes were wide and demure. Though she had been lounging in her room all this rather tiresome afternoon, her fluffy brown hair was in place to the last strand; her shirtwaist was immaculate, her perfect-fitting cloth skirt was as trim as if it had just been ironed to her figure.

"Oh, you know," she replied, rather absently, "tiny sleeve dog, with long hair and cunning little eyes."

"But who ever heard of a blue and white dog? Chinaware, porcelain—yes. But a dog!"

"There are queerer things than that in China," replied Miss Austin sagely, opening the door to the adjoining room, then lingering a moment to ask: "Uncle Frank hasn't sent any word, has he?"

"No; he's still out with those Belgian engineers. He says there will be a fortune here in coal and iron after the revolution."

An expression that might have meant great inner impatience flitted across Miss Austin's face. But she composed herself instantly, and gazed with meditative eyes toward the window. "I was just thinking," she mused, "that it might not be too late yet to go out somewhere and buy the dog." She lingered a moment longer, then suddenly turned and entered her own room.

"Be careful about going out alone!" called her aunt, in a voice that rose nervously.

But the door had closed. Mrs. Wilberly sank back among the cushions and sighed. "Girls," she reflected, "are becoming utterly unmanageable—what with all the ideas of emancipation and independence they pick up nowadays." That this very hotel, here in the

Legation Quarter of Peking, sheltered at the moment a hybridly fascinating assemblage of adventurers and adventuresses from every corner of the earth, appeared rather to please Edith than otherwise; that, until the full of the past few weeks, foreign troops had been arriving by every train, and panicky Manchus and Chinese residents had been heaping into carts their gold and silver, their bronzes, ivories, porcelains, cloisonnes, silks, jades, and carvings, and streaming frantically out through every gate of the Tartar City, seemed merely to stir the girl to a romantic impatience for the event.

Mrs. Wilberly pressed her hands to her throbbing temples, and reflected on the burden he bears who assumes responsibility for another life.

Miss Austin came slowly down the broad stairway into the main hall of the hotel, pausing on the lowest step for a glance at the gay, exotic scene before her.

The walls of the passage blazed with the Mandarin coats, skirts, and squares of embroidery that privileged vendors were offering for sale. Moving about, chatting quietly, sipping tea or whiskey-and-soda with richly gowned women, were officers in the uniforms of many nations, nearly all with the blurred eyes of the hard drinker, yet all vigorous of body. Cynical gentlemen from various legations were in evidence here and there. Almost at her elbow, two Russians, a Norwegian, and a Chinese Mandarin were talking together in French. "It is like a little pastebord Paris set down out here," she thought.

Her breath came more quickly, and a barely perceptible heightening of colour intensified the beauty of her girlishly immobile face. She was aware, moving slowly through the queerly mixed little gathering, that she ought to resent the really alarming glances of these fascinating officers; but no resentment could stand against the rising sense of sheer adventurous delight that had set her nerves tingling. She had to pick her way around the wizened old native conjuror who was sitting on his heels in the midst of his glass bowls and lacquered flower-pots and mysterious lumpy objects under coloured cloths. And as she stepped out on the porch there was a faint, happy smile dancing in her eyes and hovering about her mouth—a smile that died suddenly when she found herself face to face with Captain Waters and the girl gambler.

She had met the Captain a number of times since he had proved useful to her uncle in arranging one or two rather important introductions. He was a man of nearly middle age, with a close-cropped moustache, a flushed face with minute but observable purple veins over the cheekbones and on the nose, watery blue eyes with a network of cross-veins under each, and magnificent shoulders. Edith had lately made a point of avoiding him.

The girl gambler, on the other hand, was easily the most interesting person in the hotel. Apparently she lived there alone. In the dining-room she always had a table to herself. Except in the evenings, she invariably wore a simple blue middie blouse and a short blue skirt; and her

black hair hung loose on her collar, gathered in a bow at the neck. "She makes up for sixteen," thought Edith, "looks twenty, and is probably all of twenty-five."

The girl's eyes were a strange, pale green, the palest eyes Edith had ever seen. In figure she was slim. Her thin face was cold, vowing on the ascetic, and appeared always to be under perfect control. A strange, silent person, who appeared to have no friends and no emotions, yet was inexplicably attractive. The one definitely known fact regarding her was that she was to be found any evening in the year presiding over a gambling "club" just outside the Quarter and not so far from the Italian glacier.

The two moved squarely into the doorway as Edith came out—there was no escaping them. The Captain was saying something in a low, passionate voice—something that had to be broken off short in the middle of a word. Embarrassed, Miss Austin looked away from the Captain to the girl. And the girl returned the gaze with a rather pleasing directness.

Meantime Captain Waters' alcoholic flush had deepened to a rich red. "Miss Austin," he finally got out—"Miss Carmichael."

The two girls smiled as they bowed; and with that smile went an unexpected wordless flash of understanding.

"You were going out—alone?" asked the Captain, after a moment.

Miss Austin nodded briskly. "Why not?"

It occurred to her that it is precisely loose, fast men of the Captain's type who hold most desperately to the old notions of seclusion, protection, and rigid propriety for their women-folk.

"Well—it will be dark within the hour, Miss Austin."

Edith repressed an impulse to say: "I am perfectly able to take care of myself, thank you!" Instead she merely inquired: "Isn't there a native market near by where one can buy dogs?"

The Captain looked down at her without replying; but Miss Carmichael nodded. "Not so near, though," she said. "It's quite a way up the Hatamen Street."

"My dear girl," the Captain put in, genuinely shocked, "you won't be thinking of going clean out of the Quarter—by yourself!"

Edith nodded, with smiling eyes but compressed lips.

"Then you must surely let me go with you."

He was insistent. Edith shrank from the prospect. "But, after all," she thought, "perhaps it would be safer with him than without him, especially as I don't know where the market is. And, of course, he won't insult me; he'll have to behave." At this thought she was almost regretful. "You go about by yourself, and shock everybody, and nothing ever happens. Nobody ever bothered me but once; and that turned out to be just interesting."

The Captain hurried in for his coat. Miss Carmichael's eyes followed him; then she turned and looked thoughtfully at Miss Austin. "You won't like my saying it," she remarked quietly; "but why don't you wait until morning and go with your own folks?"

Miss Austin bristled, and was pointedly silent.

The girl gambler gave a little shrug. "I know him," she said. "He's the wrong sort."

Miss Austin pursed her lips and turned away. Then the Captain was with them again, and was struggling into his coat. He quite unnecessarily took Edith's arm as they started down the steps. She withdrew it and moved away from him, chatting with perfect composure as she walked along. And Miss Carmichael stood looking after them, closely, until they had passed out

through the courtyard, stepped into separate rickshaws, and whirled away. For a moment longer she stood there—thinking of this ungoverned, desperate life of the Coast through which little Miss Austin was moving with utter innocence but with an adventurous question in her demure eyes. She wondered what that aunt was thinking of. Was she insane? Did she suppose you can feed a male brute on whiskey, gin, and the Coast ladies for five years, and then expect him to know adventurous innocence when he sees it? ... Miss Carmichael started slowly down the steps; hesitated; came back to the porch; hesitated again; and finally stood motionless, her pale eyes turned toward the street and the line of waiting rickshaws.

Edith Austin breathed deep and looked about with joy in her heart. For two days she had been cooped up in the hotel; now she could again fill her healthy young lungs with the crisp November air. All along Legation Street were soldiers—musk, machine-like Germans; snappy little Japanese, slouching American marines, brigandish Italians, loose-breathed French—walking and looting by twos and threes. There were extra sentries at the gate-houses of each legation compound. Long heaps of reserve sand-bags were piled along the curbs like paving material. From somewhere—no where—fluted the magic notes of a bugle.

Lifting her eyes, she could see the top of the fifty-foot Tartar wall that backs and dominates the Legation Quarter. There were sentries up there, too—soldiers silhouetted against the radiant sky. Just beyond either end of the confines of the Quarter, more than a mile apart, loomed the great pagodas over the Chien and Hsia gates. She knew that these, like the wall, were occupied now—the Hatamen by German troops, the Chienmen by American—in order that the perils of 1900 might not be invited again.

The hotel might be a pasta board Paris; this was Peking—Peking the swarming, Peking the barbaric, Peking the ennobling. She wished, for the moment, that the scattered mutterings of revolution might really gather and break. Then perhaps the royal Manchu family would flee again through the sacred gates, as in 1900; perhaps beautiful, painted harom girls would seek refuge here in the Quarter; perhaps wonderful old eunuchs, right out of Marco Polo and the "Arabian Nights," would come lying in terror from within the secret walls that had hidden the intrigues of an empire.

For a moment the two rickshaws ran side by side, Captain Waters looked across at the glowing face beside him; then, with speeding pulse, dropped his eyes.

A German sentry stopped them at the East Gate, marked the Captain's uniform, saluted, and stood aside. They swung across the flat glacia to the wide and populous Hatamen Street. As they turned north, the Captain showed his teeth and pointed ahead. The light was fading fast, but she could make out a long string of Indian camels approaching, swaying and dipping and winding above the traffic of the street like an endless brown serpent.

"You see," he called across, "the danger is past now. Traffic is going on again. You can trust John Chinaman's instinct."

Edith looked about. Hundreds of yellow-skinned ones were passing; toolies in tatters or bare of back and leg, merchants in long blue gabardines and black skull-caps with red buttons. A few young men caught her eye, fell in, and ran behind her, shouted Oriental insults, and swelled to a crowd.

The rickshaws were close.

"Are you sure it is safe?" asked Edith.

The Captain scattered them with a look and a word. "Perfectly," he replied then. "They would do this any time. There's always some anti-foreign feeling, you know."

The Captain shouted at the rickshaw men. They turned off, picked a way through the crowd, and entered a narrow side street. It was nearly dark here. The Captain stepped down and came to her side.

"We'll leave the rickshaws here," he said, "and have a look on foot."

He reached up to take her hand, but she eluded him and leaped to the pavement like a boy. As she did so she was uncomfortably aware that his eyes were intent on the free movements of her slim body. Then he took her arm and guided her along the crowded footway, up the dim little street.

They stopped before a row of barred and shuttered buildings.

"That's what I was afraid of," said the Captain easily. "We're too late. Not much doing here after nightfall, you know. They haven't learned yet all that artificial light will do for them. I guess it's a case of go back to the hotel—that is, if you feel you must hurry." He consulted his watch. "It's early—not much after five. We might walk along the big street and see the sights."

Miss Austin looked squarely at him and shook her head. "No," she said; "we'll go back."

There was something in the quality of her voice that caused him to relax his hold on her arm. A puzzled expression flitted into his eyes and out again.

"See," he observed in a casual voice, as they turned; "if you are still thinking of any possible danger, look at that!"

Wheeling into the narrow way from the Hatamen Street came an imposing procession of mule-litters and carts, preceded by a huge, gaudily decorated sedan chair with eight bearers and as many outrunners.

"It's some rich Chinaman," the Captain went on, "coming back with his wives and his treasures. A fortnight ago they were all dying to the sea-coast for foreign protection. This tells the story. If there was the slightest danger you'd never see that outfit turning into this street. John, I tell you, is a wise person—the wisest on earth."

The natives were crowding against the buildings to make way for the great man. Miss Austin stood on tiptoe and looked over a blue shoulder.

Behind the glass front of the red chair some object was moving. It was a face, doubtless the face of the great man. She looked past it to the row of three, four, five litters. Was there a wife—or a concubine—shut away in each? How would it seem to be one of a man's several wives? That was certainly what you had to submit to in China. Perhaps she was thinking of the man at her side with the big shoulders and the watery blue eyes—perhaps the experience was not wholly unknown to the secret-most hearts of patient women in Western lands. She wished she hadn't come with him—even moved half a step away from him, almost against a staring yellow man. If the man only knew how she hated, hated to be touched!

A dark figure appeared on a roof further down the street, nearly where the red chair was passing. He wore baggy trousers and leggings, a carbine slung across his back, a small turban on his head, and on his left wrist a falcon. By this token she knew him for a Manchu.

The man slowly raised his right hand, poised it for an instant, then threw something that might have been a piece of pipe, and that circled slowly and over end, into the shadows of the Street.

"A bomb!"

She heard the word; then,

before her mind could compass the situation, Captain Waters lifted her off the ground and almost threw her back into a recessed doorway.

There was an explosion that flattened her against the wood as if it meant to drive her through, that tore at her ear-drums, that rocked the ground under her feet, that hurled sprawling figures against her. For a moment she was unconscious.

She must have fallen into the Captain's arms. Certainly, when her brain cleared, he was gripping her close in his iron left arm, and his right hand was in the act of lowering an automatic pistol. She wondered if he had been shooting.

Her eyes opened wider, and she made an effort to free herself. It must have been a weak effort, for he paid not the slightest attention to it. He was staring out into the little street, that was now a smoking litter of wreckage. He raised his revolver again, hesitated, then lowered it.

The red chair had disappeared entirely; indeed, what appeared to be a piece of it was lying almost at her feet. Where it had been when the bomb fell, the street was choked with a confused tangle of bricks, boards, mules, and human bodies.

(To be concluded next Saturday.)

SHORT SERMON.

Faint-heartedness is the word that describes the condition of the Christian Church in many places to-day. With a worldwide and deeply intense mission, with assured power for its fulfilment just within reach, the great mass of Christians yet live and die afraid to venture, timid, irresolute. The martyr spirit must, in every age, be reproduced in the Church. It is of the very nature of Christ's Kingdom that there should be the continuous demand upon the self-denial and heroism of men and women. Moral conquest and spiritual success are only attained when there is, on the part of each believer, enthusiastic compliance with that demand. There are portions of the human body described by biologists as vestigial; that is, they represent a structure, or structures, once more complete in functional activity. They are in a dwindling and degenerate state, vestiges of a once higher development. As to the function of many of these degenerate parts, scientists are not sure. We fear that there is in the organised Christian Church of our age a good deal that is merely vestigial.

Nevertheless, as to the general function of the Church there can be little doubt. We hear from many that it should not do this, nor attempt that. For example, there are those who declare that it should not meddle with politics; others, again, who say that it has no business to undertake social work; while some proclaim that its function is wholly along the line of cultivating religious emotions and aspirations. All through the centuries there have been those who have tried to limit and confine the offices and operations of Christianity in the world. They have seen in it a force making for righteousness in a general way. With them it has been merely a superior sort of civilisation creating a better social environment, and all the institutions of the Faith have been regarded only as necessary to its perpetuation. How large a number of such Christians have shunned the responsibility which a vital personal connection with religion should impose on them?

But the Church of Christ has manifold, wide, and all-embracing functions. All the teaching of Jesus as to His Kingdom—as He loved to call it—His Sermon on the Mount, His parables, His instruction of His disciples, and His replies to His critics—indicate how thoroughly it is meant to deal with all the interests of

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Total for July—8,423 Tons.

The Langkat output for June was 8,063 tons and the average daily output was 288.76 tons. Messrs. Wright and Hornb advise us that the output for July is:—

1st July...	263 tons
2nd "	264 "
3rd "	249 "
4th "	220 "
5th "	219 "
6th "	228 "
7th "	258 "
8th "	244 "
9th "	218 "
10th "	208 "
11th "	181 "
12th "	201 "
13th "	207 "
14th "	283 "
15th "	187 "
16th "	218 "
17th "	228 "
18th "	294 "
19th "	383 "
20th "	365 "
21st "	358 "
22nd "	348 "
23rd "	316 "
24th "	323 "
25th "	320 "
26th "	300 "
27th "	278 "
28th "	282 "
29th "	373 "
30th "	283 "
31st "	247 "

Total to date 8,423 "

Daily average 271.70 "

mankind. Much of the Apostolic writing is directed against the narrowing tendency of the times. How carefully do these men—so newly-delivered from Hebrew prejudice—explain the comprehensiveness of Christ's religion. With them it is meant to run the whole gamut of human needs, wrongs, and woes. And should not the Church be political? Often she has been so negatively. Some of the greatest social reforms have been carried out not only apart from the Church but often in spite of opposition from the Church. Think of the Church's attitude on the abolition of slavery, and, again, in the early days of the temperance question. The Church members collectively felt no personal responsibility in these matters, and the brave, and, in most cases, godly persons who bore the brunt of the battle in the agitations for them were often bitterly maligned and opposed by the very people who should have been their enthusiastic helpers.

If we are really anxious for the betterment of mankind, for the lifting of the race up to God, we must take up the "burden" with all that it involves. What we plead for is that the Christian Church should bravely take up the Cross and follow her Lord. Simon of Cyrene was "compelled" to bear the Cross after Him. That compulsion of indignity and shame is upon us. It is because so large a number of His professed followers are really ashamed of His Cross that His will is not impressing itself upon the life of this State to-day. Useful reforms would, in recent years, have been carried out if Christian people had only been "game" (to use a vulgar word) to do their duty. If we are to fulfil His plan for the world we must go down with Him into the depths of obloquy and scorn. We must "go forth to Him without the camp bearing His reproach." Moses did it. Brought up as a prince amid the scenes of Egypt's advanced civilisation, reared in "the lap of luxury," and "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," he "esteemed the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt."

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

FRENCH SOCIALIST LEADER SHOT.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received August 1. Reuter states that the French socialist leader, M. Jaures, has been shot dead in a cafe at Paris.

M. JAURES' DEATH.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL TO WORKERS.

London, Received August 1. The murderer of M. Jaures is a youth, the son of an usher in the Rheims court.

A Government proclamation appeals to the workers not to add to the difficulties of the present crisis by agitation over the death of M. Jaures, and thus throw the capital into disorder.

THE CANTEN SCANDALS.

COL. WHITAKER'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

London, Received August 1. Two months of the sentence of six months which was passed on Col. Whitaker in connection with the Canteen scandals, have been remitted.

COAL REPORT.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report, dated July 31, gives the following details:—

Coal Expected.—Japan, 42,500 tons; Dairen, 4,500 tons; Tsingtau, 1,500 tons.

Arrivals.—July 15, Tamen Maru, 5,360 tons Chinwangtao, sold; July 17, Kiyo Maru, 1,000 tons Moji, sold; July 18, Albiana, 5,400 tons Chinwangtao, sold; July 18, Banri Maru, 1,200 tons Moji, sold; July 19, Annan Maru, 4,200 tons Moji, sold; July 20, Yo Chow, 1,700 tons Moji, sold; July 20, Ryusho Maru, 3,500 tons, Fushan, sold; July 20, Nankai Maru, 7,200 tons Moji, sold; July 21, Ajax, 1,000 tons Moji, sold; July 22, Ei Maru, 2,000 tons Hongay, sold; July 22, Mendip Range, 6,500 tons Moji, sold; July 25, Lovat, 1,000 tons Moji, sold; July 26, Tauragian Maru, 5,500 tons Moji, sold; July 27, Unkai Maru, 3,700 tons Moji, sold.

Small sales are reported.

Adjourned.

The case in which Mrs. Amala Alves is summoning her husband to secure a maintenance order on account of alleged persistent cruelty, has been adjourned on account of the defending solicitor, Mr. Leo D'Almeida e Castro, being unwell.

Auditors.

Under section 16 of the Companies' Amendment Ordinance, 1913, it is notified that, in addition to those already notified, the following persons have made application to be appointed auditors for the purposes of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, and 1913, and that they are qualified to perform the duties required by the said Ordinances to be performed by an auditor:—Messrs. William Doron Stuart Edwards, Tokyo; Cyril F. Bird, Yokohama; Carlos Augusto da Rosa, Hongkong.

THE WAR.

BRITISH BANKING DECISION.

ITALY'S DECISION NOT DECLARED.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received Aug. 1.

It is officially announced that, as a result of interviews between Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and the London bankers, it has been decided that the present financial situation does not justify emergency action, but in the event of further developments the Treasury is prepared for such action immediately.

Italy's attitude, which is so far uncertain, may be a most important eleventh hour factor.

The *Tribuna* says the Cabinet came to no decision as to military measures.

With the closing of the New York Stock Exchange today, the world's stock markets are at a standstill.

Other markets are disorganised, and foodstuffs, etc., are continually getting dearer.

Sugar is £2 a ton higher.

AUSTRIAN RESERVE CALLED OUT.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS GRAVE.

London, Received August 1.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that the final effort of Great Britain to find a formula for peace is acceptable to the antagonists but there is little hope of success.

General mobilisation of the Austrian Army and Navy has been ordered, while the *Landsturm* has been called out in response to Russian mobilisation.

(The *Landsturm* in Austria comprises about fifty thousand rank and file, while Hungary can supply a similar body totalling about 38,000.)

France has prohibited the export of foodstuffs. Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa reports that it is expected that twenty thousand militia will be mobilised in Canada.

Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener have had audiences with the King and it is understood that Earl Kitchener and Lieut. General Wingate will leave for Egypt on Monday. The international train service through Germany has been suspended and the telephone services from Germany have been interrupted.

An authoritative note issued in Paris, describes the German movements on the frontier as extremely grave.

French cabinet ministers were in consultation until midnight.

Russia's Huge Mobilisation.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that general mobilisation was decided on late on July 30, four million men being placed on a war footing.

ALLEGED TORTURE AT CHANGSHA.

The Governor's Refutations.

Changsha, July 21.

The Governor of the province, Admiral Tang Siang-ming, has been greatly perturbed at the Reuter telegram that was published in Peking yesterday, saying that torture, and torture of the old sort, had been applied to the prisoners who had been examined during the previous week with regard to the manufacture of bombs and general accusations of conspiracy. He had received a telegram from Peking and was considerably moved. I had a long talk with him this afternoon on the matter. His seven years in Paris gave him an insight into western manners and methods; and he is fully conscious how strong the feeling against torture is in western minds. He was exceedingly emphatic that nothing in the way of torture had been used except a more beating of hands by way of punishment, and in no sense to induce any confession of partners in guilt.

I was happily able to tell him that I had only once heard his name mentioned in connection with any gossip on the streets. Some three or four were chatting in a shop about the allegations of

torture, and one of them, who was an employee in the Tathufu, stated quite plainly that the Governor himself did not know what was actually done by the military tribunal, on whom the real guilt is alleged to rest. I gave the fullest account of all that I had heard.

Flat denial of the truth of the statements was all that the Governor could give. The fact that Hunan was very "independent"; and that his policy had been very objectionable to the Hunanese was naturally urged. Undoubtedly that is a serious factor. I was able to instance one case in which I had gained evidence from a northern soldier.

A Typical Yamen Man.

I happened to be taking a visitor from another province who was passing through Changsha to see some of its sights, and as we were sitting down to rest after the little climb to the highest part of the wall, a soldier strolled past and—soldier-like—seemed very willing to comply with the invitation to join in a bit of gossip. He was a Chihli man; and, being in the 77th, I recognized that he was connected with the Governor's bodyguard. He had evidently been taking a stroll to see the bodies of the executed criminals that were still lying where they had been shot a few hundred yards away. He had not seen the shooting, but

had, so he said, been at the examination.

"Did they use hot chains?" I asked.

"Most certainly we did, after a thorough beating," said this typical specimen of a Chinese yamen life, "hail fellow, well met"—if that were the correct thing; but grim devilish torturer if that were the correct thing. Smiling, polite, agreeable, he quite laughed at any suggestion that kneeling on hot chains was not the correct thing for conspirators.

The Last Test.

As far as I know, the soldier and I had never met before; we may likely never meet again. He may be a very accomplished liar. I can give no denial to any assertion that he knew just the thing to say to one who bore no outward badge of being a "correspondent." The Governor assured me that the man was lying. So also was an inquisitive servant of a foreigner who must needs go with hundreds more to see the gruesome sight that was exposed for 24 hours at the Liuyang Gate. Bamboo skewers were still to be seen, so said this coolie, in the dead hands at the Gate.

Of course there was one, and only one final proof of the truth or falsity of the assertions made. No one removed the skewers at the time of burial. The Governor himself suggested the application of the one proof. He offered to open any coffin containing a body that was alleged to bear the marks of torture. Had the suggestion come from me, and had it been met with the self-evident difficulties connected with such a suggestion, the inference would have been inevitable. Let the Governor have every advantage of making the suggestion to the difficulties of carrying out which he later referred. As far as the writer of these lines, and the readers thereof, are concerned the question of torture being applied in the Tathufu by the military tribunal, is not proven by personal evidence. It is alleged by many; strongly denied by the man who ought to know best.

China's Hunan.

Governor Tang has had a very difficult position to fill. Whoever came after Tan Yen-kai would have found the post difficult. The one great blunder of his governorship was his temporary advocacy of independence, a blunder which all Hunan asserts was not a willing policy of the late Governor's; it was forced on him. I had that from his own lips; I knew it truth before he told me so. His namesake who engineered the "Independence" movement was a very different man from the Governor. But apart from that blunder, Tan Yen-kai held office when Hunan's dream was being enacted. Hunan, at last, was what she always thought she ought to be—Hunan's Hunan.

Admiral Tang was sent here to enforce the fact—wholesome, whether disagreeable or not, that Hunan is China's Hunan. What could be expected but that the new Governor should be met with suspicion. He has had very little chance of putting himself in the right with the Hunanese. The best men in Changshamen who were by no means committed to the policy of Hunan's Hunan, have less to do with Governor Tang than they had with Governor Tan. On the whole, the difficult task has been fulfilled with very little bloodshed. Hunan stands well in comparison with Hupoh—that is not saying much, however. The Chinese have never yet given a fair trial to the truth that we have won in the West, that certainty of punishment is more deterrent than ferocity of punishment.—N. C. *Daily News, Correspondent.*

FOR THE LADIES.

OUR WEEKLY CAUSERIE ON WOMEN'S MATTERS.

BACKS AS FRONTS: A FOOLISH FASHION—NEWEST NECKWEAR—THE NEW SWEATERS—USEFUL RECIPES.

One of the most foolish fashions ever originated is that of making the front of an evening dress with a scarcely perceptible décolletage, and the back opening almost to the waist. To add to the absurdity of it, the back is actually treated as the front, and necklaces and pendants are put that way round, with only a single chain or row of beads seen from the front. It has a most curious look, and when sitting behind one of these decorated backs one has an almost uncontrollable desire to slip the pendant round to the front. But it is worse when the owner is walking in front; for with the flat figures now so fashionable, and the loppily draped backs of gowns, the illusion is as if the lady has got her head on the wrong way round. It is not pretty by any manner of means, nor is it particularly chic in appearance, so there does not seem to be any reasonable excuse for wearing it, does there?

White Lawn with Black Satin.

White embroidered lawn and black satin is an original and most effective mixture for smart afternoon gowns, and the latest idea is to add a loose, sleeveless coat of black tulle. The result is so charmingly picturesque that it is expected soon to be quite the rage. One of these original toilettes had, rather a narrow underkirt of soft black satin, and a gathered white linen tunic scalloped and embroidered in broderie anglaise at the edge. There was a cross-over bodice of the satin, over which came a little cut-away coat of broderie anglaise and over this again a very full, sleeveless coat of black spotted tulle. To complete the toilette the hat was of black straw, trimmed with high folds of black satin, and the parasol was of black satin and plisse white frills.

Embroidered Baskets of Jewels.

We are becoming Victorian in more than our fashions, for embroidery is again occupying the spare moments of fashionable folk. The most exquisite little pieces of delicate work are used for decorating lace and satin petticoats, for trimming the elaborate camisoles that are worn with semi-transparent blouses and frocks, as well as for beautifying sunshades, bags, and other trifles. The raised ribbon work is a great favourite, and little bouquets of flowers or tiny baskets of flowers seem the most popular designs. On a lovely petticoat of chiffon and real lace miniature baskets of flowers were worked on the frills of lace. The baskets were in pale blue ribbon interlaced so as to look like straw, and were filled with tiny pink and red roses in chiffon and silk threads. As each basket was scarcely more than one inch in height, the delicate beauty of the work can be imagined. Another design is to fill the baskets with jewelled flowers, and this has been seen on a lace camisole. Again the baskets were of pale blue ribbon, and each one was filled with different coloured flowers of silk, and every flower had its centre of a jewel. Rubies, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, amethysts, and, in fact, every coloured stone that could be found were used for these centres, and the effect was most beautiful. Another lovely lace camisole was embroidered in lily-like sprays of flowers, the pale green stem being of silk and the flowers of pearls and opals. This was most lovely, and it seemed really wicked to

veil it, however thinly, with a blouse.

The New Long Corset.

To the success of the long tunic the present usage of fine laces is in a great measure due, for a long tunic of lace with corset and underkirt of tulle gives a very effective contrast. Now Parisian dressmakers are giving a new effect by means of a corset cut long and loose and filmy flounces of lace used on the skirt.

Neckwear.

When one goes to any large gathering of women, the first thing which strikes the fashion scribe is how very little importance most women give to their neckwear; yet it is really a most important part of a woman's toilette, and the wise woman understands that the finishing off of the neck has really more to do with her general smartness than any other item of her costume. For it has an effect on her face, and a wrong touch or a bad line will produce something unbecoming, and so spoil the whole. It is the finishing touch at the neck, the angle of the hat, and the way the veil is arranged which attracts even the casual observer, and adds the perfect finish of the toilette. The velvet band which is now so popular, and so much worn, is certainly a boon to many women, inasmuch as the neck is the portion of the female anatomy that "runs to seed" ahead of all others. Some women having a perfect chin contour, suffer less than others, and though the low V-shaped neck and the no collar seems to be worn by all, many women sadly realise that only the young women can boldly challenge daylight unveiled about the throat. There is quite an endless variety of neckwear this season, in the shape of ties, bows, bands, and all kinds of collars. The woman who is skilled with her needle can have quite an endless variety of dainty neckwear to go with her tailor costume or blouse. The main thing is to discover whether the short or long bow or tie is most becoming, and to keep to it, for it is these trifling details in themselves that so often make or mar a costume.

"Your Frilliest Bathing Suit." Bathing dress and all its accessories have never been lovelier and more artistic than this year, and they cannot help being widely various if they follow the lead of other clothes in the slightest degree. In the past the woman who cared about her appearances wore some kind of girder underneath her bathing dress. Now she eschews this, at least if she adopts the fashionable girder with the dress itself. Of all the many materials now open to the choice of the woman who is in search of a serviceable as well as pretty bathing dress, tulle, perhaps, is the favourite, and it pays in the end to get a substantial, rather heavy quality.

One of the many reasons why the fabric is so much in demand is because it is so easily adapted to the padier and tunic effect. The Idealised Sweater. Quiber is a word that can very aptly be applied to most of the ultra-fashionable styles of the moment, but that really only proves how extremely original they are, and in a very short time we shall probably think them quite beautiful. One has one's doubts, though, about the long sweater-like bodies and closely-pleated tunic skirt that together form one of the very newest styles. It may be possible on a really beautiful proportioned figure; but alas!

FOR PEACE.

Bishop Pozzoni's Circular.

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni is issuing a circular inviting the clergy of his diocese and vicariate, and all Catholics under his charge, to pray for peace between the various European states. His Lordship has further ordered the clergy to recite the collect "Pro Pace" at each Mass.

A public *Triduum* will be held in the Catholic cathedral during Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

NEWSBOY ARRESTED.

In view of the seriousness of the present situation in Europe it is well to note that the Police Authorities here have matters well in hand in connection with the suppression of the sale of news.

This afternoon, a diminutive Chinese, who was selling the *Hongkong Telegraph*, well aware of the importance of his wares, appears to have been a little more industrious than most with the appropriation of Indian Constable No. 157, and the youngster was firmly, if not gently, hauled to the Police Station.

He will probably come before the magistrates on Tuesday.

There are comparatively few that can afford to wear such a trying style, and on those that can't it would look terrible.

A Trying Style. One costume sent from Paris consists of a perfectly plain, and almost tight-fitting corset of black satin which reaches to the hips and buttons straight down the front with a close row of buttons. The sleeves are also perfectly plain, and tight and come well over the hands. On to this sweater-top comes a long tunic of satin, pleated so closely as to look almost like accordion pleats, and below this shows a skirt that clings so closely to the ankles, that it seems next to impossible for the wearer to walk. The only relief to the whole dress is the white lawn collar that stands out in big points at each side.

Recipes. Asparagus Omelette.—Prepare an omelette in the usual way, and when ready put on half of it the asparagus prepared according to the following directions. Fold over the other half, and slip the omelette on to a very hot dish for serving.

The green asparagus, with long slender stalks, is best for this purpose. After preparing the stalks and cutting off the ends of the stalks, boil them until tender in water to which a little salt has been added. Then drain, and cut them into half inch lengths. Melt an ounce of butter in a saucepan, and mix smoothly with it half an ounce of flour. Add nearly half a pint of white stock, and when well mixed boil over the gas—turned rather more than half on—until the sauce is reduced to a cream. Add seasoning to taste and the pieces of asparagus. When these are warmed thoroughly, use as directed.

Angels on Horseback.

Remove the heads from as many oysters as will be required, sprinkle with a little lemon juice and a pinch of cayenne. Roll each oyster in a rather of bacon from which all the rind and rusty parts have been trimmed, and tie up with a piece of thread to prevent uncurling, and cook in a hot oven for about ten minutes, until the bacon is done. Have ready some croutons nicely heated, and lay a roll on each. Arrange on a hot dish and garnish with sprigs of watercress.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	12	2,000	Comdr. A. Cochran	Cruising
Atlas	Admiralty tug	710	2	900	Master W. West	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. V. R. Brandon	Hongkong
Britomart	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. Preston Thomas	Hongkong
Cherub	British sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. M. S. Fitzmaurice	Yangtze
Cholmer	Water tank and tug	300	—	300	Master H. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	T. B. Destroyer	500	—	7,550	Lt.-Com. H. T. England	Weihaiwei
Cleone	British sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Weihaiwei
Hampshire	Torpedo-boat destroyer	500	4	7,500	Comdr. Seymour	Weihaiwei
Jed	1st class cruiser	10,850	10	20,500	Capt. H. W. Grant	Weihaiwei
Kinsla	Torpedo-boat destroyer	616	4	1,200	Lt.-Com. G. A. Mullock	Weihaiwei
Konnet	River gunboat	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Yangtze
Morlin	Torpedo-boat destroyer	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. F. A. H. Russell	Weihaiwei
Minotaur	Surveying ship	1,040	—	—	Lt.-Com. C. J. B. Gibson	Labuan
McCorhen	1st class cruiser	14,800	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Weihaiwei
Newcastle	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	West River
Nightingale	2nd class cruiser	4,800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Weihaiwei
Ribble	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Robin	Torpedo-boat destroyer	500	—	7,500	R. W. Wilkinson	Weihaiwei
Rosario	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Sandpiper	Depot ship for Submarines	880	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. Cromie	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hutton	Yangtze
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. J. O. Borrett	Yangtze
Thistle	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Triumph	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Hongkong
Tamar	Battleship	11,915	—	12,500	Act. Comdr. A. Susmann	Hongkong
Usk	Receiving Ship	—	—	—	Comdr. Anstruther, O.M.G.	Weihaiwei
Wolland	Torpedo-boat destroyer	500	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Weihaiwei
Widgeon	Torpedo-boat destroyer	500	—	7,500	Lt.-Com. Poignard	Hongkong
Woodcock	Gunboat	105	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. J. O. Borrett	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
C. 36	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Hongkong
C. 37	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. Pope	Hongkong
C. 38	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. McGillivray	Hongkong
T.B. 035	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. Gaines	Hongkong
T.B. 036	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Handley	West River
T.B. 037	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. T. Barton	West River
T.B. 038	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Nicol	West River
T.B. 039	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour	Hongkong

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Jerram, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. Commander-in-Chief.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

French.						
Montcalm	Armoured cruiser	11,000	—	20,000	Capt. Vianx	Shanghai
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Daveluy	Shanghai
Decade	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Matha	Canton
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. de Madrilla	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Lecadet	Tongku
Pelico	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tobong-kong
Dondard de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Millot	Tobong-kong
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Hugot, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Martel	Saigon
Frondo	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lieut. Theroino	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Audemar	Shanghai
Pistolot	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Castagne	Saigon
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Comdr. Castagne	Saigon
Manche	Surveying ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com.	Saigon
* Flagship of Commdore Paris de Boissouray, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.						
GERMAN.						
Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Muller	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,000	36	20,000	Captain Brueninghaus	Tsingtau
Itis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Sachse	Canton
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Luring	Shanghai
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Hann	Tsingtau
Lochs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Thierichen	Hankow
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. v. Schonberg	Tsingtau
Oder	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Firl	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,000	36	20,000	Capt. F. Scholtz	Tsingtau
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lt. Brunner	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Becker	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lt. v. Moller	Canton
Waterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Obit. z. S. Dressler	Yangtze
Portuguese.						
Adamastor	Cruiser	1,757	—	—	Capt. Annibal de S. Dias	Hongkong
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. Luiz A. de Magalhaes Correa M	Macao

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign G. Bradford	Cavite
A-4	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. R. Mann	—
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign H. L. Bahel Daffer	—
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign R. I. Wood	—
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Cruising
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. A. Spruance	Cavite
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Keller	Canton
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. M. La Bounty	Canton
Chamisso	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. J. C. Jennings	Cavite
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. J. V. Chase	Cruising
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. V. K. Colman	Cavite
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. E. Durr	Shanghai
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	800	Lt. Com. V. S. Gandon	Shanghai
Helen	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,938	Com. G. R. Marvell	Shanghai
Holman	Station ship	1,000	6	1,100	Lieut. V. R. Lowe	Cavite
Monadnock	Monitor	3,000	8	3,000	Lt. Y. Rorschach	Olongap
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,277	Ensign P. J. Peyton	Cav Canton
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	—	—	—
Piscataqua	Sea going tug	854	2	1,000	—	—
Pompey	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	—	—
Samar	River boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. O. W. Coles	Canton
Wilmington	Cruiser	—	—	—	Com. H. H. Hough	Hongkong
Saratoga	Flagship	—	—	—	J. H. Dayton	Shanghai
Galveston	Cruiser	—	—	—	Com. R. H. Leigh	—

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong July 31, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 12
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 20
" Roast, — Shiu	" 22
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 18
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 22
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do, — Sirloin Ngau Lau	" 35
" Sausages, — Ngau Chaiung	" 20
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 12
" Tongus fresh, — Ngali	each 60
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 0
" Head, — Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	" 14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 24
" Feet, — Ngau Kaski	" 8
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 12
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	" lb. 22
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 7
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pai Kwat	lb. 25
" Leg, — Yeung Pai	" 25
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	" 24
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set 2
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry, — Chu Ohak	" 3
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 17
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each 10
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	pair 8
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb. 24
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	" 23
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 27
" Leg, — Chu Pa	" 27
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yu	" 1
Sheep Head & Feet, — Chu Tau Kark	set 05
" Heart, — Yeung Sum	each 7
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	" 10
" Liver, — Yeung Con	lb. 25
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Cha	" 22
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	" 18
" Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	" 24
Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chaiung	" 20

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb. 32
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, — Ap	" 20
Doves, — Pan Kau	each 20
Eggs, Hon, — Kai Tan	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 35
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
Geese, — Ngo	" 22
Jeese, Wild S'hai, — Shang-ho Yea Ngo	" 22
Musk Deer, — Wong Keng	each 1
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	" 1
Partridge, — Che Khoo	" 1
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair 1
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 33
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 25
Quail, — Um Chuan	" 1
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen 1
Snipe, — Sa Choy	each 1
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 80
" Hen, — Na	" 45
Wild Ducks, S'hai, — Shang hoi Sai Ap	" 1
" Sai Ap Chai, —	" 1
" d Ducks Canton, — Sang-Shing Sui Ap	" 1

FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 20
Bream, — Bin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 18
Carp, — Li Yu	" 20
Catfish, — Chik Yu	" 10
Codfish, — Mun Yu	" 15
Crabs, — Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 16
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lun	" 10
Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	" 10
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Mann	" 13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	" 16
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 30
Frogs, — Tien Kai	" 28
Garoupa, — Sek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kung Yu	" 15
Herrings, — Tso Pak	" 20
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	" 23
Labrus, — Wong Ka Yu	" 20
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 24
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 28
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	" 25
Mullet, — Chai Yu	" 2
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	" 20
Rabbitfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 10
Seroh, — Tau Leo	" 16
Pike, — Fa Faw Poong	" 10
Plaice, — Fan Yu	" 20
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 32
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 48
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 10
Oay, — Pai Pa Sa	" 10
Rock Fish, — Sek Ka Kung	" 15
Roach, — Chai Yu	" 12

肉食

Shato, — Mankau Y	lb. 35
Salmon, — ES	" 10
Sauyark, — Yu	" 12
Shrimps, — Ha	" 28
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, — Tat Sa Yu	" 28
Tench, — Wan Yu	" 18
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	" 60
White Bait, — Ngau Yu Chai	" 1

魚類

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb. 30
Apples (California), — Kam San Ping Kho	" 25
" (Chefoo), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 25
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" 1
" Custard, — Fan Lai Chi	each 1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 4
" (brides), — Macao, — San Heung Chiu	" 8
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Poong Lut	" 1
Carambola, — Yeung Tue	" 1
Cocoanuts, — Yeh Tse	each 12
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	lb. 8
" America, — Kum San 'ag Moon	" 8
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	" 60
" Fresh	" 10
Limes, (Saigon), — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 10
Mango, Manila, — Lai Sung Moong	" 25
Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tse	doz 25
Oranges, (Canton), — San-shing Tim Ching	lb. 15
" Sweet	" 1
Pears, (American), — San Shoot Lay	" 20
" (Canton), — Cookin, — Sa Lay	" 20
Peanuts, — Fa Sang	" 10
Persimmons Large, — Hung Chio	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Law	each 12
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Paw Law	" 10
Plantain, — Tai Chou	lb. 3
Plums, Swatow, — Hung Lai	" 8
Pumelo, Siam, — Chiu Lo Yau	each 6
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	" 1
Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb. 15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	" 15
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 14
" (China) Sai Kwa	" 1
Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse	lb. 1

菓子

生口

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	6
Cheuk	"	15
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	15
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	"	15
" Tau	"	8
" Sprout, —Ah Oho	"	8
" Long, —Tau Ko	"	8
Beet Root, —Hung Chio Tau	each	6
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan	"	8
" Red, —Hung Ker	"	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com, —Kai Choy	"	10
Cabbage Red, —Hung Yea Choy	"	12
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Chio	"	12
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kan Shun	lb.	8
Cauliflower, Large size, —Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each	1
" Medium size, —Cheung Yeh Cho Fa	"	1
" Small size, —Sai Yen Chio Fa	"	1
Carrots, —Kam Shum	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Chio	"	8
" English, —Young Kan Chio	"	8
Chillies Dried, —Gon Lat Chiu	"	30
" Red, —Hung Far Chiu	"	20
" Green, —Ching Lat Chiu	"	15
Curry Stuff, English, —Kar Lee Chiu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	"	2
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	"	8
Garlic, —Que Tau	"	1
Ginger, young, —San Tse Keung	"	1
" old, —Lo Keung	"	0
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	"	10
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each	15
Lettuce, —Yeung Sang Chio	"	5
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb.	1
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lum Ma Tai	"	30
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sang Cho Koo	"	30
Mush Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	6
Okroes	"	10
Onions Bombay, —Young Chong Tau	"	6
" Green, —Sang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Papaya, 1st qual. —Tai Man Sau Kua	each	60
" 2nd Chung	"	1
Paraley, —Kun Cho	"	8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu/Tsa	"	3
" Japan, —Yut Poon Shu Tsa	"	10
" American, —Fu Ki Shu Tsa	"	10
" Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tsai	"	10
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	8
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	"	3
Sage, —Tse So	"	4
Shallots, —Gon Chong Tau	"	5
Spinach, —Yin Chio	"	10
Tomatoes, —Fan Ker	"	10
Taro, —Wu Tan	"	8
Turnips Punti, (Long), —Lo Pak	"	5
" English, —Young Lo Pak	"	8
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit wa	"	5
(American), —Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	5
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung ho	"	0
" Lily root, —Lin Ngao	"	1
Yams, —Ta Shu	"	6

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **Tuesday & Wednesday the 4th & 5th August 1914** commencing at 11 a.m. each day at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a **Large Quantity of Ladies' and Children's Boots & Shoes**, (including Satin and Brocade Evening Shoes) **UNDERWEAR, WOOLLEN GOLF COATS, TIES, LACE COLLARS, UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES, HOSIERY, FEATHER RUFFLES**, etc., etc., etc.
The above are in first class condition and have never been offered for sale.
On view from Saturday the 1st August.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the 4th August 1914** commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a **Collection of Valuable Postage Stamps**.
(Full particulars from catalogue)
On view now.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land below Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Content in Acres	Area in Acres	Front Foot	Depth
1	Lot 1, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
2	Lot 2, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
3	Lot 3, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
4	Lot 4, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
5	Lot 5, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
6	Lot 6, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
7	Lot 7, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
8	Lot 8, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
9	Lot 9, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100
10	Lot 10, below Kennedy Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	100	100

CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MES-
SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

s.s. "PAUL LEON"
Consignees of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Normand".
Consignees of Cargo from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Leroy Lallier".
In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimations received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unclaimed after the 3rd August at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me prior before the 5th August 1914 or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday the 1st August at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments **ALEXANDRA CAFE.**
Open Till Midnight.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRADEO"

Captain T. R. Evans, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 5th August, 1914 at 10 a.m.
All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong 29th July, 1914.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Monday, July 27th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Friday July 31st 1914 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point July 31st, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All claims must be filed on or before August 31st, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.
Hongkong, July 4th, 1914.

From PORTLAND, Or. and PUGET SOUND Ports.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"HOERDE"

Capt. O. Hansen, having arrived, consignees are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 28th, inst. at Noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 4th prox. at Noon, will, in addition to landing charges, be subject to storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or in the Godown; the examination of same to be held on 4th prox. at 10 a.m.

Claims must be accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the H.A.L.
All claims must be filed on or before the 11th prox. otherwise they will not be recognized.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1914.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S.
Agilony, A. H.
Alport, C. M.
Bate, E. R.
Bazett, H. M.
Bazett, L. Y.
Bell, C. D. J.
Bell, Mrs. E. R.
Bena, G. A.
Black, W. M.
Bolton, E. G.
Cambridge, A. J.
Cardunen, E. Le.
Chilton, W. B.
Clayton, W. E.
Coleman, D. A. L. E. F.
Curry, G. P.
Doane, P. B.
Douglas, D. S. S.
Duckwood, F. F.
Duffy, M. M. E.
Eager, Mr. & Mrs. C.
H. H.
Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. Powell G. M.
H. C.
Engelhorn, Dr. F.
F. H. H.
Gardner, Max.
Gibb, J.
Gould, J.
Grissom, P. d.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Handley, P. G. H.
Handley, Miss K.
Hanning, Mrs. L. F.
Hannibal, W. A.
Harper, G.
Hemman, Mrs. M.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. R.
H. C. M. G.
Hornor, H. P.
Hunt, G. O.
Hunter, R.
Jones, M. T.
Kirkwood, Miss A.
Kooka, Capt. & Mrs.
Kneader, Dr. W. L.
Lambert, E. B.
Lambert, Mrs. W. H.
Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A.
Lapton, A.
Lloyd, G. T.
Lobel, F.
Lowe, Mrs. T. W.
Mackintosh, E. A.
Marriott, Dr. O.
Matheson, Mrs. R.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.

Carlton Hotel.

Asperer, F.
Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
Bates, E. R.
Bazett, H. M.
Bazett, L. Y.
Bell, C. D. J.
Bell, Mrs. E. R.
Bena, G. A.
Black, W. M.
Bolton, E. G.
Cambridge, A. J.
Cardunen, E. Le.
Chilton, W. B.
Clayton, W. E.
Coleman, D. A. L. E. F.
Curry, G. P.
Doane, P. B.
Douglas, D. S. S.
Duckwood, F. F.
Duffy, M. M. E.
Eager, Mr. & Mrs. C.
H. H.
Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. Powell G. M.
H. C.
Engelhorn, Dr. F.
F. H. H.
Gardner, Max.
Gibb, J.
Gould, J.
Grissom, P. d.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Handley, P. G. H.
Handley, Miss K.
Hanning, Mrs. L. F.
Hannibal, W. A.
Harper, G.
Hemman, Mrs. M.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. R.
H. C. M. G.
Hornor, H. P.
Hunt, G. O.
Hunter, R.
Jones, M. T.
Kirkwood, Miss A.
Kooka, Capt. & Mrs.
Kneader, Dr. W. L.
Lambert, E. B.
Lambert, Mrs. W. H.
Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A.
Lapton, A.
Lloyd, G. T.
Lobel, F.
Lowe, Mrs. T. W.
Mackintosh, E. A.
Marriott, Dr. O.
Matheson, Mrs. R.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.

Graigieburn.

Bennett, H. S.
Bond, W. C.
Brown, C. B.
Caldwell, Mr.
Caldwell, Miss
Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. M. A.
Crew, Miss
Daly, Mrs. Madison
Gallbraith, V.
Harbord, W. F.

King Edward Hotel.

Almberg, E.
Austin, M. J.
Budge, W.
Buxton, J. H.
Cox, T. W.
Foy, G. W.
Grafh, G. W.
Hall, P. C.
Haynor, H. O.
Hovener, H. A.
James, G. H. F.
Joseph, J.
Karsdorp, D. W.
Kornat, W.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.
Watson, J. R.

Grand Hotel.

Allen, F.
Babcock, A.
Beck, C.
Bond, W. C.
Brown, C. B.
Caldwell, Mr.
Caldwell, Miss
Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. M. A.
Crew, Miss
Daly, Mrs. Madison
Gallbraith, V.
Harbord, W. F.
Miller, J.
Newman, H.
Odom, G. O.
Owen, F. O.
Roberts, C. G.
Roe, R.
Rogers, R.
Sanderson, R.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Scott, T.
Schmidt, Mr. & Mrs. K.
Temple, J.
Wright, H. H.
Wolman, O.
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Zellwies, O.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night

A Complete change of Programme

headed by

THE GREAT DRAMATIC FILM

"THE MYSTERIOUS PHOTOGRAPH"

IN 4 PARTS.

The Latest Caumont Graphic

and

Some Exceedingly Comic Pictures.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 1st August,

the great, thrilling drama

"ROCAMBOLE" The Terror of Paris.

(1st Series)—The Knave of Hearts' Club

in 4 Parts—Length 7,000 Feet.

Also

Pathe's International & Cartoon.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "CHIYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on July 28th at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on August 3rd at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown, and examination of same to be held on August 7th at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before August 10th otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,

Agent.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1914.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BENVENUE"

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st August, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th August, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1914.

TO SAIL

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius)

THE Steamship

"TORILLA"

Captain C. J. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for the above ports, on TUESDAY, the 4th August at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SARSSON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.
Hongkong 30th July, 1914.

TO SAIL

Regular Steamship Service

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

FOR NEW YORK

s.s. "ST. EGBERT" on or about 25th August

For Freight and further information apply to

WODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, July 28th, 1914.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR, GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp
The s.s. "GLENLOCHY"

(Capt. E. J. Stallard)
The steamer will be despatched for the above ports on or about 10th August 1914.
Saloon passage Hongkong to London 240.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

For Boston and New York via Suez Canal.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE"

Captain Coull will be despatched as above on Wednesday, the 5th August

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Saloon passengers.

For freight and passage apply

ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.

General Agents.

For YOKOHAMA KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship

"DUNERA"

Capt. E. G. M. Dickinson, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY the 3rd August, at noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Further Particulars, apply to

DAVID SARSSON & Co., LD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July 1914.

NOTICES

MASPERO'S "SPECIALS" ARE DELICIOUSLY FULLY MILD AND FRAGRANT.



\$1.50 A TIN

\$1.50 A TIN

Ask for them at Kruse & Co., A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and the Victoria Dispensary.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for

THE HAMMOND VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

Inspection Invited of the

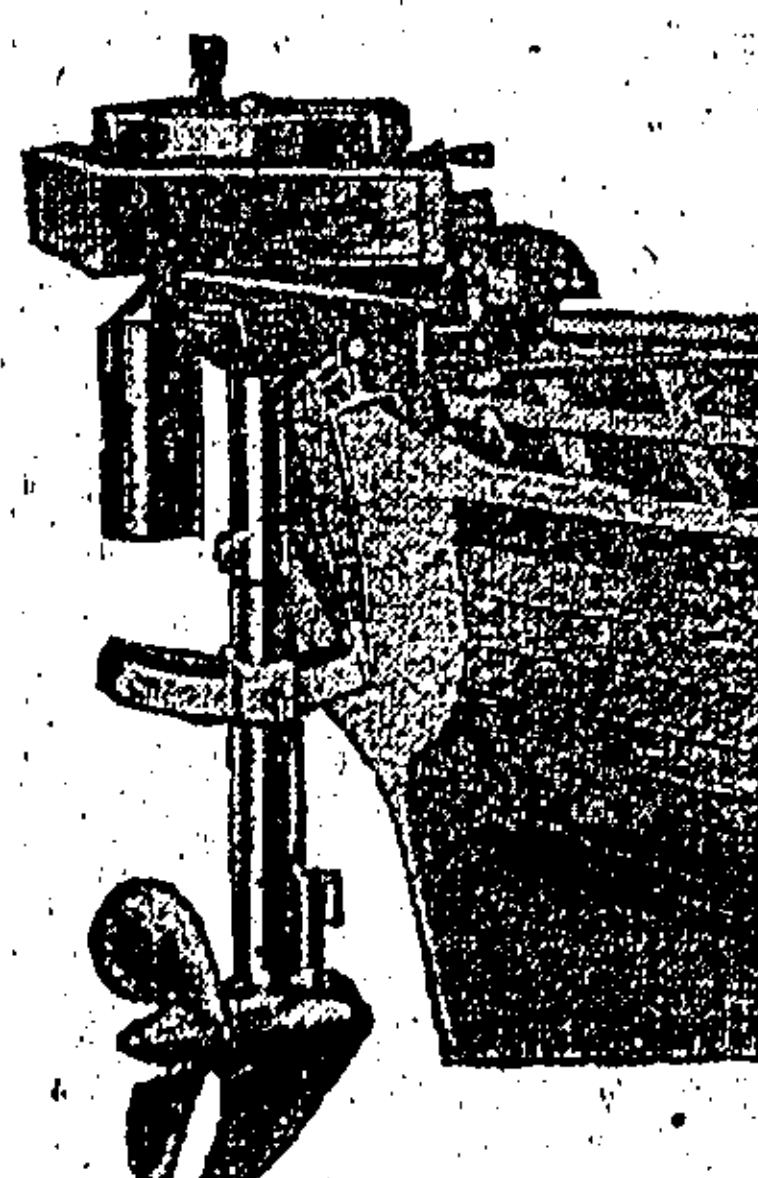
UNIQUE VISIBLE MULTIPLEX HAMMOND, INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE, BEAUTY OF WORK, DELICATE TOUCH,

are some of the advantages of the Hammond.

Call and see the Machine or Send for Particulars.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

Chater Road, Hongkong.



EVINTRUDE DETACHABLE MOTOR.

1 1/2-2 H.P., 2-3 H.P., 3 1/2-5 H.P., with battery or magneto-ignition.

For particulars apply to

CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.,

Hongkong, 1 King's Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Sole Agents for South China.

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND

The Committee solicit the aid of the Public, and will be pleased to receive gifts of articles of any description for the above.

LAU HU PAK,

Chairman.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 32, Des Voeux Road Central.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY

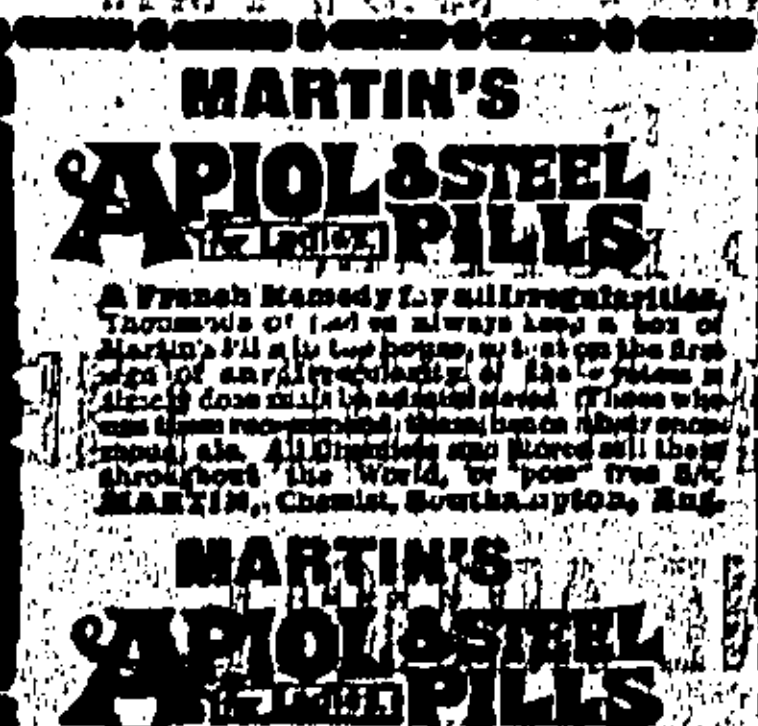
PORCELAIN FILLINGS

The Latest Improvement in Dental Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,

31, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Plover Street).

Telephone 1363.



MARTIN'S APIOL STEEL PILLS

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A FIFTY PER CENT DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914 will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday 4th August to Friday 14th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1914.

s.s. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within three months from date.

DON'T WORRY

IF YOU ARE AT A LOSS TO KNOW WHAT TO

HAVE FOR YOUR BREAKFAST

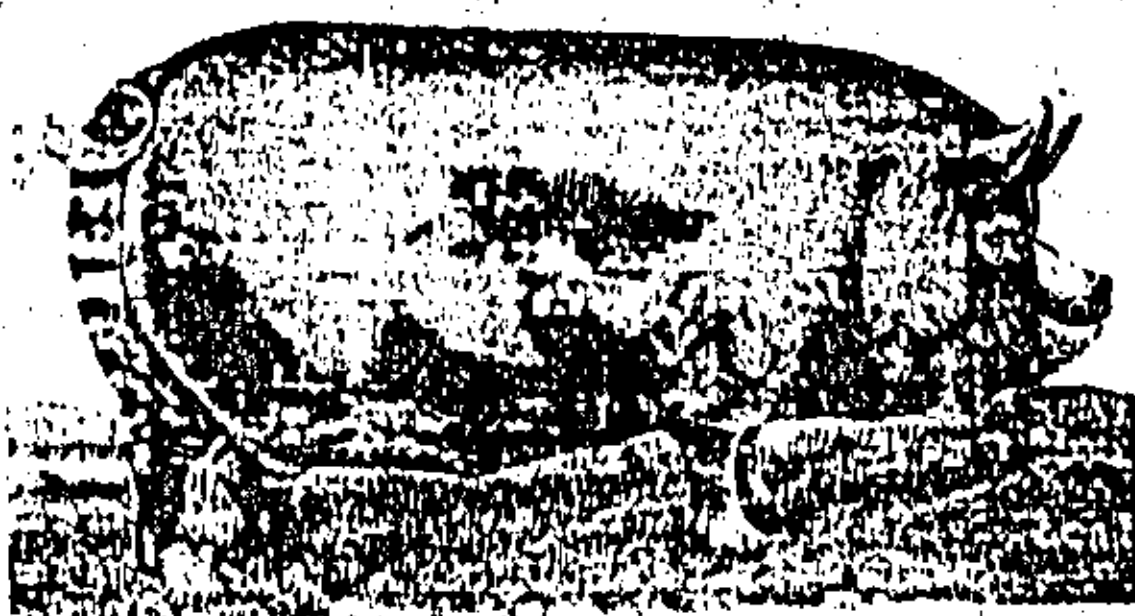
CALL AT OUR DEPOT

AND EXAMINE THE VARIOUS DELICACIES

WE HAVE FOR YOUR TABLE

AND

GO OUT SMILING.



MOTHERS

YOU CANNOT TRIFLE WITH BABY'S HEALTH.

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR

MOTHER'S MILK IS

**FRESH PURE AND WHOLESOME
COW'S MILK**

PRODUCED UNDER STRICT HYGIENIC

CONDITIONS, SUCH AS OBTAIN

ON OUR FARMS.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR MILK.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

WHA'LL BUY CALLER HERRIN'

Kippered?

Fresh Yellow Haddocks

Filleted & Smoked?

YE KEN THEY ARE GUID.



HOME FED POULTRY



PRIME FED MUTTON.



BUTTER.

BUTTER IS OF THREE KINDS

GOOD BUTTER

BAD BUTTER

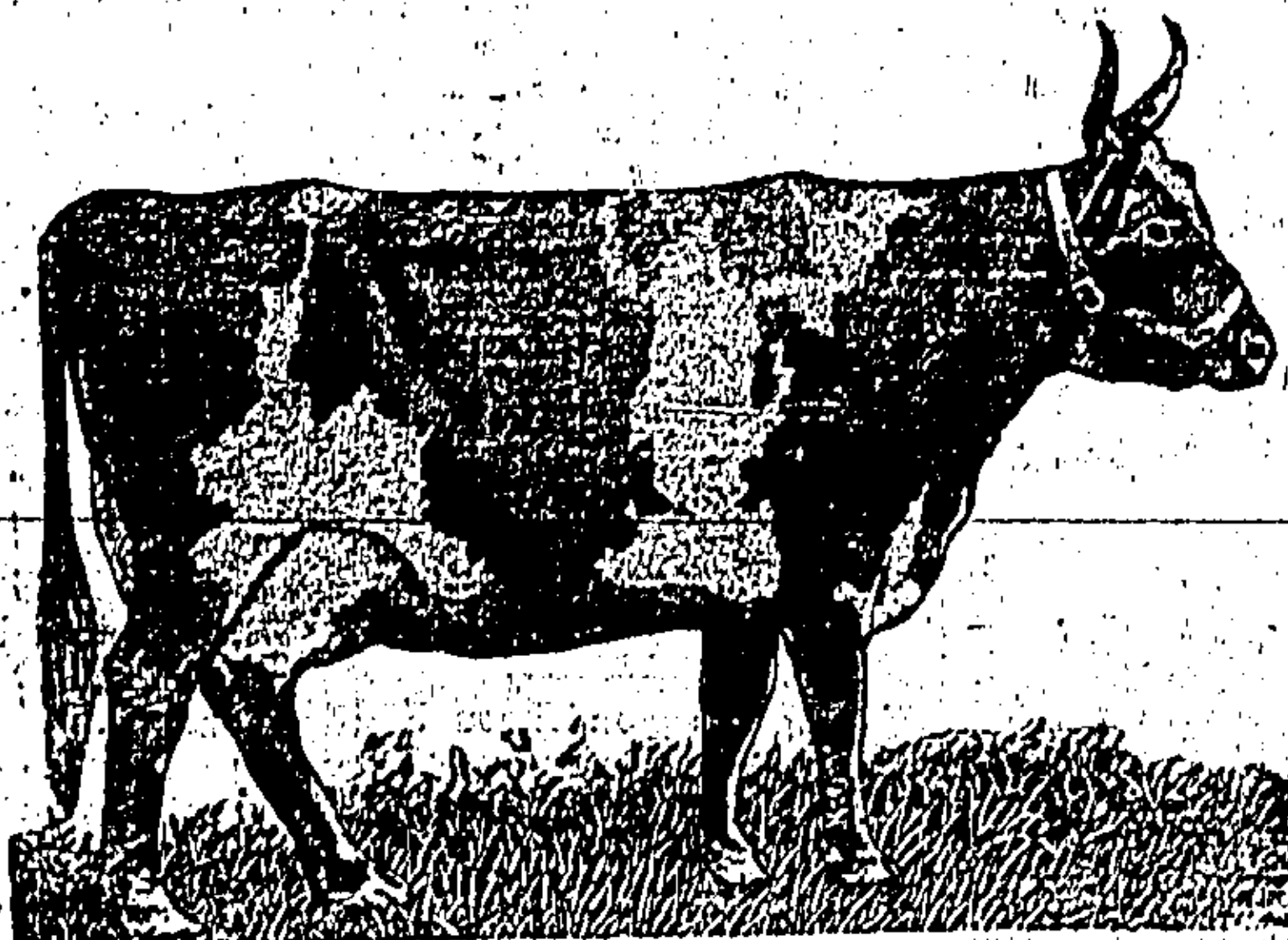
INDIFFERENT BUTTER.

OUR DAISY BUTTER

IS

GOOD BUTTER.

**INSIST ON HAVING THE
GENUINE ARTICLE.**



FRESH PURE MILK.

ARE YOU CONTENT

TO BE SUPPLIED, AS YOU ARE NOW, TIME

AFTER TIME, WITH OLD, TOUGH AND

INDIFFERENTLY FED POULTRY?

WE ARE

READY TO SUPPLY YOUR TABLE WITH

THOUSANDS OF OUR OWN HOUSE FED,

YOUNG & PLUMP BIRDS WHICH

WILL GIVE YOU EVERY

SATISFACTION.

TRY THEM.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	284	120,000	\$125	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	855	852 1/2	£2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11/13 equal to £2.23 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	320	10,000	\$250	50	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	320	320	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	142	10,000	\$15	5	137 1/2 Aug.	131 Jan.	142	141	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	795	12,400	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	795	795	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	200	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 June	200	200	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	155	20,000	\$100	20	161 1/2 Dec.	146 May	155	155	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	398	8,000	\$250	50	395 Jan.	354 May	398	398	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	83	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2 June.	7 1/2 Oct.	84	8	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	31	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	31	31	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	27 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Aug.	27 April	28	27 1/2	Interim of \$1 for half year end'g 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	56	60,000	\$25	all	99 April	75 Aug.	56	56	3% Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	80 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	118 1/2 April	98 1/2 Oct.	90 1/2	80 1/2	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	46	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32 1/2 Jan.	46	46	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 22
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	77 1/2	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92 1/2 Aug.	79	77 1/2	Final of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 22
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	28	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	28	28	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13
Mining.									
Kaitian Mining Admin'n.	37 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	37 1/2 Dec.	30 1/2 July	37 1/2	37 1/2	Interim of 1/- for 1913 Coupon No. 3
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3	200,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	26 1/2	160,000	\$1	all	86 1/2 Feb.	38 1/2 Dec.	30 1/2	26 1/2	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	85 1/2	60,000	\$50	all	99 July	74 Mar.	85 1/2	85 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd.	53	50,000	\$50	all	90 June	56 Jan.	63	63	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55	56,700	\$100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	55	55	Tls. 5 for 9/3
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	91	66,000	\$100	all	113 1/2 May	103 Jan.	91	91	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	124	25,000	\$100	all	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	128	128	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	128	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	128	128	\$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	118 1/2	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	117 1/2	117	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
H'p'hyre Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	72	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Sept.	8 Feb.	72	72	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	44	60,000	\$50	20	44 Aug.	33 Feb.	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	193	78,000	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	73	73	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	71 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	73	73	\$2.00 for half year ending 30/6/14
Manila M'pole H. tel.	103	15,000	\$100	all	103	103	103	103	1st year.
H'kong Central Estates	103	10,000	\$100	all	103	103	103	103	
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	138	20,000	\$50	all	148 1/2 Nov.	120 July	138	137	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
H'kong Cotton Co.	74	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 April	7 1/2 Dec.	74	74	50 cents for 1913
Kung Yik	124	8,000	\$100	all	15 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2 July	124	12	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/11/13
Laou Kung Mow	84	8,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	84	84	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	124	50,000	\$50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	114	116	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2 May	9 April	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4.90	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	2.80 Jan.	4.90	4.90	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	84	50,000	\$1	all	9 1/2 Feb.	8 1/2 May	84	84	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	38	4,000	\$7 1/2	6	29 Oct.	2 1/2 Jan.	38	38	\$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	6.60	400,000	\$10	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6.60	6.60	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	43	9,000	\$25	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	43	43	\$1.8 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	23 1/2	5,000	\$25	all	200 Jan.	15 Oct.	215	200	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	25	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/2 July	19 Jan.	5	24	\$2 for 9/3
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	11 1/2	325,000	5/-	all	9 1/2 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	12 1/2	11 1/2	Final div. of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913
Langkats	1.48	250,000	\$10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	48 1/2	47	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	25,000	\$0	all	11 1/2 April	9 Sept.	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Do. (New)	90 cts.	5,000	\$10	all	1.00 Jan.	90 cts. June	90 cts.	90 cts.	
Philippines	5	75,000	\$10	all	10		5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	6	10		all	10		6	6	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societates Pulres et Papier-terres du Tonkin	120	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Shanghai Sumatras	135	13,000	\$20	all			135	135	No dividend this year.
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	4.65	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	5	4.65	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	18 1/2	50,000	\$10	all	18 1/2 May	13 1/2 Feb.	18 1/2	18	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/13
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	7.40	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 May	6 1/2 Jan.	7.40	7.30	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	4.16	5,000	\$7	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	50 cts. for year ending 30/6/13
S. C. Morning Post	29	6,000	\$15	all			29	29	None

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share and General Brokers. 6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address. Rectitude. THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

News, Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated August 1, state:—
During the week under review our market for local stocks has ruled steady and a fair amount of business has been put through. Owing to the very serious political outlook in Europe, the London Stock Exchange has been more or less demoralized, and stocks generally show heavy depression on the week. As we write, news has come to hand saying that the Stock Exchange has closed until further notice, which clearly goes to show the extreme gravity of the situation.
Our silver is 2 1/2 nominal per oz.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/8 5/8 T.T. nominal.
Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have declined from a buying rate of \$855 to a selling one of \$845.
Marine Insurances:—Cantons remained firm throughout the week with buyers at \$317. North China have buyers at Tls. 142 with no business to report. Unions are on offer at \$792 1/2. Yangtze are wanted at \$200 or 73.
Fire Insurances:—China Fire are a steady market at \$155 after sales at the rate. Hongkong Fire have a nominal quotation of \$398.
Shipping:—China, and Manila, after sales at \$84, close steady. Indo-Chinas have sellers at \$80. Douglases have been placed at \$31 and \$31 1/2 and finish with probable buyers at \$31. Star Ferries are quoted \$46. Hongkong, Canton and Masao Steamboats have declined from \$28 1/2 to \$27 1/2 sellers on the declaration of an interim dividend of only 50 cents per share. Shell Transport have been an erratic market and business has been transacted as low as 75/-, the closing rate being 78/- sellers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns:—Kowloon Wharves are offering at \$85 1/4, and Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at \$83. Shanghai Docks are firm with buyers at Tls. 55. Hongkong Wharves are quoted at Tls. 90, buyers.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Hongkong Lands have buyers at \$116 ex dividend and Humphreys Estates at \$71. Kowloon Lands have a nominal quotation of \$44 and West Points have buyers at \$71 ex dividend. Hongkong Hotels have improved to a buying quotation of \$128. Shanghai Lands are quoted from Shanghai at Tls. 93 buyers. Hongkong Central Estates have sold at \$103.
Refineries:—China Sugars are wanted at \$77 1/2 and Luzons remain unchanged at a nominal quotation of \$28.
Mining:—Kailans are quoted from London at 30/- middle and Tronohs have local sellers at 26/3. Raubs have been placed at \$3 and more shares are wanted at the rate. Langkats are obtainable at \$48; the output for the past seven days was 2,092 tons.

Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Cottons have sold at \$7 1/2 and close steady. Ewos are quoted from Shanghai at Tls. 137. Interim dividends at Tls. 87, Kung Yik Tls. 124, Laou Kung Mow Tls. 84, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 123, and Sooy Chees at Tls. 43.
Miscellaneous:—There are buyers of Cements at \$6.60 and sellers at \$6.70. Loss have advanced from \$200 to 217, with sales at intermediate rates. A. S. Watsons have sold at \$7 1/2. China Borneos at \$11, China Light and Powers at \$4.85 and Hongkong Electric Trams at various rates from 12/- down to 11/6, closing with buyers at 11/3. Union Waterboats are in request at \$18 1/2.

Stock Exchange closed.
Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Stock Exchange Closed.
Since the above was written, the local Stock Exchange has decided to close. All the quotations given are nominal.

Sea Heroes at the Palace.
Wearing naval uniform, the King held an investiture at St. James's Palace, when, besides conferring insignia on the recipients of Birthday Honours, he decorated a number of men for life-saving on land and sea, including the sailors who rescued the passengers and crew of the burning liner Voltorno. Among them were men from the Ormanian, Asian, Devonian, Minneapolis, and Rappahannock. Another interesting figure was Mr. W. F. Vowles, assistant scoutmaster, Port of London Sea Scouts, who when the ketch Mirror sank in a collision at Gravesend went down into the fast-filling forecabin to make sure that nobody had been left behind.

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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BARONET DROWNED.

Narrow Escape of Russian Ambassador's Son.

A distressing drowning tragedy occurred in the Thames off Batteries Bridge on July 3, resulting in the death of Sir Denis Anson, a young baronet, of 8, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, and a musician, named Mitchell, of Caledonian-road.

Sir Denis Anson was twenty-six years of age, and succeeded his uncle, Sir William Anson, in the baronetcy only the previous month.

The clearest story of the tragedy was told to a representative of the "London News Agency" by Mr. William Tagg, the well-known boat-builder, of Hampton Court.

In the morning, Mr. Tagg said, he received an order chartering one of his large launches—the King. He was asked to have the launch ready for a private party who were going to make a midnight trip.

I understood, continued Mr. Tagg, that Count Benckendorff, the son of the Russian Ambassador, was entertaining a party.

The King, which is licensed by the Board of Trade to carry 277 persons, is a steam launch with a cabin deck and another large deck. She carries a crew of four, under Captain White, who has been skipper of her for some years.

Our message, which we received from Harrod's Stores, was to take the launch to Westminster Bridge, and to take aboard a party of about twenty people.

At half-past twelve o'clock in the morning the party joined the boat there. The party consisted of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom were in evening dress, and they were accompanied by a band of seven musicians.

Dancing and Singing.

"I have been told by the captain of the boat that it was a very lively party, and that the members danced and sang all the way to Kew, except when they were sitting down to an al fresco supper.

On arriving at Kew, the boat was turned, and proceeded back towards Westminster. The party continued in gay and festive spirit, and although there appeared to be plenty of larking and good fun there was no untoward conduct until the King was approaching Battersea Bridge.

"Then, according to what Capt. White told me, one of the gentlemen, Sir Denis Anson, got on the bridge and announced his intention of taking a header in the water. Capt. White prevented him from carrying out his intention, and requested him to leave the bridge.

Sir Denis left the bridge, but on reaching the deck he was chafed by some ladies of the party, and he then walked down the deck to an opening near the engine-room and put his hands over his head.

"Dived Overboard."

"Before the engineer, who thought it was a joke, could prevent him, he dived overboard.

"He swam for a few strokes, and then suddenly seemed to be in difficulties.

"One of the bandmen, named Mitchell, saw his position, and jumped over the rails and swam towards him. Before he could reach him, however, Mitchell

found himself being carried away by the tide, which at that time was running very strongly.

"A few seconds after Mitchell had jumped in, Count Benckendorff jumped in, and just after he had struck out in the direction of Sir Denis, the latter was seen to sink.

"In the meantime the boat was stopped and put about. After proceeding a few yards, Count Benckendorff, who had been picked up by a boatman, was hauled back in an exhausted condition. A close search was made, and lights were flashed over the spot where Sir Denis and his would-be rescuer had sunk.

How Count Benckendorff was Rescued.

The rescue of Count Benckendorff was described by Miss Farmer, daughter of the skipper of the barge Emerald Isle, which was lying at the wharf of Messrs. H. Coppington and Sons.

"Dad and I were both on deck," she said, "and we heard shouting across the water. Then we could just see a small pleasure steamer lying off the stage, which is about seventy yards out in the river.

"The lights on the stage showed up the boat quite plainly, especially the lifeboats, and we could see people moving about on her.

"As far as could see all were men, and they were shouting at the top of their voices.

"Then the boat put out, and people on the launch shouted, 'Quick! Quick! Row for your life!'

"The man in the boat called out 'Hold hard!' and rowed splendidly. I have never seen a man row so quickly as he did. In a very short time I saw him bend over and pick up the man out of the water, and at the same time he shouted 'I have got him!'

The Prince's Hasty Swim.

During bathing parade at the lake at Mytchett, near Aldershot, the Prince of Wales, who was in camp there with the Oxford University Officers Training Corps, of which he is lance-corporal, was standing on the bank when he saw two women coming towards him. Shouting to a comrade near him, he jumped into the water and quickly put some distance between himself and the bank. The Prince joined in the merriment caused by the incident.

Bonuses for Navy Shots.

To encourage good rifle-shooting among sailors the Admiralty are introducing a kind of payment by results system. During the marksmanship tests men who score upwards of 164 points will receive 8d. for each point in excess of 135, while those who score between 150 and 165 points will receive 4d. for each point in excess of 135. If a man's score is under 150, but over 135, he will receive 2d. for each point in excess of the latter number.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunkers coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

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POST OFFICE

Monday the 3rd August being a Public Holiday the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Europe the public are advised to send their correspondence for the present either by the Canadian or the Suez routes.

The Anbul, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 11th inst., (delayed by typhoon) is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The P. Waldemar, with the American Mail, ex Manchuria, is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 6th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Anbul, 2nd August.
American, P. Waldemar, 4th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Batavia—Per STENTOR, 1st Aug. 5 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per MATILDE, 1st inst. 4 p.m.
Swatow, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per CHIPPING, 1st Aug. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U. States South America, and Canada via San Francisco, 1st Aug. 5 p.m.
SIBERIA, 1st Aug. 5 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th Aug.)

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per KAMAKURA, 1st Aug. 5 p.m.
Tientsin—Per M. JESSEN, 1st Aug. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN 2nd Aug. 9 a.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per CHENAN, 2nd Aug. 9 a.m.
Port Bayard—Per CHONGVA, 2nd inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 3rd Aug.

Japan via Yokohama—Per DUNERA, 3rd Aug. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI, 3rd Aug. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 4th Aug.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 4th Aug. 9 a.m.
Hohow and Bangkok—Per MAOHEW, 4th Aug. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAIYANG, 4th Aug. 10 a.m.
Swatow—Per LOOKSUN, 4th inst. 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shal, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco—Per CHIMO, 4th Aug. 11 a.m.

Straita, India via Calcutta—Per TORIL, 4th Aug. 2 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 4th Aug. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SHAOH-SING, 4th Aug. 3 p.m.
Fremantle—Per FONGANG, 4th inst. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 5th Aug.

Hohow, Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per KALFONG, 5th Aug. 8 a.m.
Straita, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—Per P. E. FRIEDRICH, 5th Aug. 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN 5th Aug. 10 a.m.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Calhau, Africa, Iquique, Valparaiso, and Corral—Per KIYO, 5th Aug. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per EBANG, 5th Aug. 11 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Vancouver, Canada, United States, S. America, via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per E. OF ASIA, 5th inst. 11 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver & S. America—Per TEUGER, 5th Aug. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6th Aug.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B. C. and Tacoma—Per TACOMA, 6th Aug. 3 a.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per ANHUI, 6th Aug. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 7th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAITAN, 7th Aug. 10 a.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per WING-SANG, 7th Aug. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 8th Aug.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 8th Aug. 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Marron Yap, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herfordshöhe, Matupi, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Brisbane—Per P. WALDEMAR, 8th Aug. 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per E. OF ASIA, 8th Aug. 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 11th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-CHING, 11th inst. 10 a.m.
Batavia, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples (Late Letters 1 to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this "contract" mail—Per AMAZO, 11th Aug. 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 11th Aug. 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Hohemia, Aus. s.s. 2,304, H. Trippario, 31st July—Tientsin, 30th July, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Devanha, Br. s.s. 4,785, Hickey, 31st ult.—Shanghai, 23rd ult., Gen.—F. and O. S. N. Co.

Esang, Br. s.s. 1,125, Baker, 31st ult.—Swatow, 30th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kalfong, Br. s.s. 987, H. Mathias, 1st inst.—Hohow, 31st ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Kield, Norw. s.s. 910, Hellele, 31st ult.—Bangkok, 24th ult., Gen.—Chinese

Santor, Br. s.s. 3,468, R. N. Hodgson, 31st July—Shanghai, 23rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. H. Pennefather, 31st July—Manila, 23rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,303, Fraser, 1st inst.—Batavia, 27th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Tijmahl, Dut. 3,315, S. G. Outhings, 31st ult.—Java, 22nd ult., Sugar—C. J. J. L.

DEPARTED.

July 31.

Helene for Hohow and Tientsin
S. Richman for Canton
Anna for Bangkok
Chenan for Canton
Hongwan I for Singapore via Amoy
Halohing for Fuchow via Swatow
Heinchaug for Tientsin
Huichow for Canton
Stantor for Liverpool via Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 1.

Esang for Canton
G. Diederichsen for Swatow
O. Rickmers for Hamburg via Singapore
Haimun for Swatow
Loongang for Manila
Mathilde for Manila
Chipping for Tientsin via Swatow
Clara Tobias for Tientsin
Siberia for San Francisco via Shanghai
Devanha for Bombay via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Taming from Manila—Nicholl, Kingman.
Per s.s. Bohemia from Trieste—Messrs W. Bowermann, Plato Philipides.
Per s.s. Kalfong from Hohow—Mrs H. P. Laird.

Per s.s. Devanha from Shanghai—T. Le M. Rosaria, A. H. James, K. Chen, H. Weiss, Lorenzer, Maj. & Mrs Stewart.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 17 July.
Arrivals from China—Brigavina, Polynesian, Almark.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Molana, Princess Alice, Scandia, Verwaert.

London, 21 July.
Arrivals from China—Agapenor, P. Ludwig, Arabia, Nordorrey.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Brasilia, Cordillera, Goeben, H. tachi Maru, Jadrani, Kashima Maru, Nippon, Orient, Siam.

London, 24 July.
Arrivals from China—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Perseus, Phenix.

Arrival from China—Hitochi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Benary, Canton, Glenroy, Machoon, Myrmidon, Nubia, Peking, Evgorov, Sithonia, Nellore.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers & Co.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 11.10—Pressure is nearly stationary along the east coast of China, and from the Loochoo to the Philippines. It has decreased slightly to moderately from Hongkong to Tongking.

A depression still extends from Tongking to N. N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.94 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. S. winds, fresh; squally; overcast, rain.

2 Formosa Channel. S. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Loochoos. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 31st July, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wootock 7a 29.58 75 0 b

Nomura 6a 29.55 75 1 a

Hakodate 5a 29.56 75 1 a

Tokio 4a 29.53 75 1 a

Koshi 3a 29.50 75 1 a

Nagasaki 2a 29.48 75 1 a

Singapore 1a 29.45 75 1 a

Naha 12a 29.42 75 1 a

Laholima 11a 29.40 75 1 a

Bonin Is. 10a 29.38 75 1 a

Whaiwei 9a 29.35 75 1 a

Hankow 8a 29.32 75 1 a

Tientsin 7a 29.30 75 1 a

Shanghai 6a 29.28 75 1 a

Amoy 5a 29.25 75 1 a

Swatow 4a 29.22 75 1 a

Manila 3a 29.20 75 1 a

Canton 2a 29.18 75 1 a

Hongkong 1a 29.15 75 1 a

Barometer. Day on date. On date. at 10 a.m. at 4 p.m.

Temperature. 75 77 75

Humidity. 97 87 83

Wind Direction. 0 SSE SSE

Force. 0 0 0

Rain in inches. 0 0 0

W. S. O'CONNOR, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call } Devanha } To Sail On } Remarks }
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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Ombai, Port Said, & Marseilles } Syria } about } Freight & Passage }
Capt. C. R. Longden } 5th Aug. } R.N.R.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKO } Sardinia } about } Freight & Passage }
HAMA } Capt. J. T. Jeffery } 6th Aug. }

SHANGHAI } Himalaya } about } Freight & Passage }
Capt. W. W. Cooke } 13th Aug. } R.N.R.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, E. A. Hewitt, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1914.